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THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

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NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,956.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 8-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910				
12th Feb.	† DELHI	8060	.....	...
19th "	† MANTUA	10985	.....	...
26th "	† CALEDONIA	7606	.....	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	† PERSIA	7951
12th "	† EGYPT	7912	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	† MALWA	10883
23rd "	ARCADIA	7001	.....	...
26th "	INDIA	791	.....	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10812	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9305
23rd "	MANTUA	10985	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10909
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7588	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10990
21st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of selling. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P.M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London or vice versa	Rs. 543, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 949

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.
SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
BRIONI	4000	A. de Petris	16th February.
AFRICA	4720	E. Seberich	1st March
BOHEMIA	4283	G. Gillhuber	16th "
KORESIE	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BRIONI	4000	A. de Petris	16th "
AFRICA	4720	E. Seberich	1st May
BOHEMIA	4283	G. Gillhuber	16th "
KORESIE	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Belsazu	24th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7588	G. Raicich	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 675 ,, 750*
Single Class to London ..... ,, 545 ,, 635*
Single Class to London and back ..... ,, 864 ,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice ..... ,, 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... ,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back ,, 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 150
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 675
Single Class to London ..... ,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back ..... ,, 865 to 945 *
* Fares according to class of Railway.

EXTRA SAILING.

The new S.S. "GASTEIN," will sail from Bombay about the 1st of March direct for Trieste.

Fares to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 450, and Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
AUSTRIA	R. Cobol	7588	27th Feb. 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Hendonhall	due 22nd February	Philadelphia.
Tredegar Hall	due 12th March	,,

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 14th Feb.	11 a.m.	P.D. & C.M. *
KASARA	1,195	Thur. 17th Feb.	9 a.m.	C Mandvi
LILAVA	2,171	Fri. 18th Feb.	6 a.m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 17th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday, 14th Feb. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Gunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bassire, Mahomerah and Busreh

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 3,967 tons, sailing on or about the 19th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

11th February, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	17th Feb. 1910
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebuffat	17th Mar. ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	14th Apr. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Barillon	12th May ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June ,,
SALAZIE	4,147	.....	7th July ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th August ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Barill ...	28th Feb. 1910.
NERA	5,538	Martin ...	25th Mar. 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
*O City of Athens	5600	...	Feb. 18 1910
A Trafford Hall	5331	Mar. 2 1910	Mar. 19 ,,
†O City of York	7709	,, 22	,,
A City of Vienna	4672	April 6 ,,	April 15 ,,
C City of Glasgow	6457	...	,, 21 ,,
B City of Madras	4684	Apr. 11 ,,	,, 28 ,,
†O City of Calcutta	7912	,, 25 ,,	May 5 ,,
B Walton Hall	4932	,, 25 ,,	,, 7 ,,
C City of Manchester	5554	...	,, ... ,,
C Trafford Hall	5331	May 24 ,,	... 31 ,,
O City of Karachi	5557	...	June 15 ,,
A City of Benares	6738	...	...

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

* Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

† Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabins.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILING. 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave L'pool.	Due Bombay.
a City of York	7709	22nd Aug. 1910	13th Sept. 1910.
*C City of Glasgow	6457	17th Sept. ,,	13th Oct. ,,
a City of Calcutta	7912	22nd ,, ,,	19th ,, ,,

* Via Marseilles or Naples. a Via Naples.

JOINT SERVICE IN CONNECTION WITH NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN TO MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

By Steamer of CITY and HALL LINES from Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo to Suez or Port Said, thence by NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD Steamer from Alexandria to Naples and Marseilles, or by Norddeutscher Lloyd from Port Said to Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen.

The cost of the Railway Journey from Suez to Port Said or from Suez to Alexandria, as well as maintenance in Egypt until arrival of Norddeutscher Lloyd Steamer, are not included in Fares.

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM KARACHI, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND COLOMBO.

All Rates are subject to Surtax of 10 per cent.		First Class Rs.	Second Class. Rs.
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo ... To Naples	Single ... Return ...	525 850	390 590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo ... To Marseilles or Genoa	Single ... Return ...	525 850	390 590
From Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo ... To Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremerhaven	Single ... Return ...	550 885	420 640

For passage and further particulars apply to the Agents.

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KILLICK, NIXON & CO., AGENTS.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

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ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

POST BOX 249.

BOMBAY.

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Booked to all Ports, Berths carefully selected. No Commission charged.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

Passengers on Transport met and assisted.

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cleared, shipped, insured or warehoused cheaply.

PACKAGES

of all sizes and descriptions shipped, cleared and forwarded at low rates.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... ,, 17,55,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India, HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent, For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 15,900,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... $ 15,900,000
Silver Reserve Fund..... $ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	KOBE	PENANG
BANGKOK	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States)	RANGOON
BATAVIA	LABUAN	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALAGA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YLOILO
HONGKONG		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
MUMBADEVI, AHMEDABAD and KARACHI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAIRARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BOMBAY RACES, 1910.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 20, Rs. 110. Cash Rs. 100.
Linear Magnification 6×. Surface Magnification 36× Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 30, Rs. 127. Cash Rs. 115.
Linear Magnification 9×. Surface Magnification 81×. Subjective field of view 40°.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR No. 40, Rs. 136. Cash Rs. 122-8.

The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required.

Linear Magnification 12×. Surface Magnification 144×. Actual field of view 340°. Subjective field of view 40°. Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

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THE LATEST MARVEL. A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE

For Army and Sporting use. The Power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in glasses of the same size.

Power	6×, weight 10 oz.	8×4 weight 10½ oz.,	10×, weight 11 oz..
Price :	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100.	Rs. 122-8. Cash Rs. 110.	Rs. 133. Cash Rs. 120.

Above prices include Regulation solid leather case.

"FLAMMARION" BINOCULARS.

A perfect Field glass with Achromatic lenses. As used by several Regiments in India
Rs. 35. Cash Rs. 32.
Price includes Brown Leather case with shoulder straps and belt attachments.

THE "VELDT" BINOCULAR.

Field, Marine and Theatre. Rs. 28-8. Cash Rs. 25.
Price complete with Brown Leather case and belt fittings.

MARCKS' PRISMATIC SPORT BINOCULARS.

This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechancial construction with the best. It is London made and is sold retail in London at £5-5.
Once carefully focussed on some distant object, all objects beyond 100 feet will be in focus.
Rs. 78-12-0 Cash Rs. 70.
Price includes case and shoulder strap.

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Jewellers, Watchmakers and Opticians.

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Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

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MOST EFFICACIOUS

For the cure of Gout and kindred complaints, such as Uric Acid Diathesis, Renal Calculi and Gravel and hereditary Uric Acid.

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(Sole Agents for Western India.)

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FINE RECORD OF A SET OF

DUNLOPS.

GEORGE F. MASON, Esq., M. Inst. N.A., Lloyds Bank Buildings, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff, wrote on 5th August, 1909, as follows:—

"I am sending you two covers, 810×100, half of a set of four Dunlops supplied to me three years ago. They have been in constant use, winter and summer, and run well over 15,000 miles, without trouble or a single puncture. . . . . The other two of the set are still on the car, and good enough from their appearance for another 1,000 miles at least.

As I said above, I have had no punctures during the whole three years . . . . . I think their record is unique."

REDUCED IN PRICES FROM 1ST JANUARY 1910.

WRITE FOR NEW ABRIDGED MOTOR TYRE LIST.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD., 49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, No. 1.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

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Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

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Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.

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"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS

LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES

"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,

Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

THE Public are hereby informed that on the 17th instant, at the Meeting of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace only the JUSTICES will be ADMITTED, in the Corporation Hall.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 11th February, 1910.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED.

A SUB-INSPECTOR for Water and Drainage Works. Salary to start at Rs. 45 per month. Only those thoroughly conversant with the laying of water mains, joints and connections need apply to the Ag. Executive Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Dadar.

J. A. JONES,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Bombay Division.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Dadar, 9th February, 1910.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of The Indian Companies' Memorandum of Association Act XII of 1895

and

In the matter of THE SOUTH INDIA AND MYSORE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SOUTH INDIA AND MYSORE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD. ..... Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition was on the 27th day of January, 1910, presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by the abovenamed Company to confirm an alteration of the said Company's Memorandum of Association proposed to be effected by a special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the said Company held on the 30th day of October, 1909, and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 22th day of November, 1909, and which resolution runs as follows:—"It being represented by the Agents to the Board of Directors that the removal of the Company's office from Bombay to Hubli is desirable and necessary in the interest of the Company and the Board having approved the proposal it is resolved that the Registered office of the Company be so removed from Bombay to Hubli and that the necessary steps to obtain the sanction of the High Court of Bombay to such removal be taken by the Directors."

And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the sitting Judge in Chambers on THURSDAY the 17th day of February, 1910, and any person interested in the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the said alteration under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Attorney or Council, for the purpose and a copy of the said petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same on application to the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Shroff Dinsha and Dharamsi, at their office No. 9 Hornby Road, Bombay, on the usual terms.—Dated the 4th day of February, 1910.

SHROFF DINSHA & DHARAMSI,
Attorneys for
The South India and Mysore Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY TIMBER SLEEPERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of two lakhs and fifty thousand SLEEPERS for the use of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, during 1910-11, delivery of half the quantity to be completed by 1st October, 1910, and of the other half by 31st January, 1911.

Tenders may be submitted for each period separately if preferred. The sleepers should be 9ft. 8in. long, 10in. wide and 5in. thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber :—

Indian Sal—Deodar or Burmese Pynkado, Western Australian—Hill-Grown Jarrah, New South Wales—Mixed Harwoods. Tasmanian—Mixed Harwoods. Queensland—Mixed Harwoods. } Varieties and their percentages to be clearly specified.

Java Teak.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of sleepers offered of each kind of timber (when more than one kind is offered), and to quote rate for each kind as well as the average rate. Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

The Australian, Tasmanian, and Java Teak sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked prior to name at the cost of the suppliers; the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta. Sal and Deodar sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and the prices quoted must include cost of spreading for inspection and delivery into trucks at these stations, after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The Railway stations at which the sleepers are to be delivered and the quantities to be delivered at each station should be definitely stated in the tender.

The tenders must be submitted duly filled in on the prescribed form and be addressed to

"The Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow," the envelope being sealed and superscribed "Tenders for the supply of sleepers."

They must reach the Manager's Office at Lucknow before noon of 15th March 1910.

Unless these conditions are complied with the tender will be liable to rejection without consideration.

Forms of tender and specifications can be obtained on payment of Rs. 100 from the Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow.

Payments made for tender forms will be refunded to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders provided a "bona fide" tender is submitted, but in case of successful tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the contract agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the tenders.

No tender will be considered unless it is written on the prescribed form with all details clearly stated.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest of any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance; he further reserves the right to accept any tender in part.

W. A. JOHNS,
Officiating Manager,
O. & R. Railway.

Manager's Office, O. & R. Railway,
Lucknow, dated the 3rd February, 1910.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

WILLIAMS WILLIAMS, late a Conductor, Poona Malla, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, European.
FRANCIS XAVIER D'SOUZA, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, a Butler.
CECIL DACRE MORE HOLBROOKE, late Captain, Royal Army Medical Corps, Poona, European.
SARAH, wife of Manasseh Jacob Manasseh, late of Bombay, Jewish Inhabitant.
AMIRBI, widow of Sadik Sec. Haji Wahadna, late of Bombay, Sunl Mahomedan Inhabitant.
EDOUARD BAUDE DE BUNNETAT, late of Bombay, Ex-teacher, Dadar School, European Inhabitant.
RALPH ARTHUR PENRHYN CLEMENTS, late Major General (of the South Wales Borderers), Quetta, European.
MICHAEL JOHN MULCAHY, late of Bombay, a Sub-Inspector in the Bombay Municipality, European.
JOHANN HEINRICH JUNGMANN, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and that so received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT BOMBAY, THE 20TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1910.

COMMERCIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES, "Gazette Commercial," 2-4 per thousand as at printed on flap, Re 1-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GRAPHIEL'S RESULTS.

THIRD DAY.

1st Race	Siriska		3rd
2nd ,,	Minerva		Won 12 to 1
(Recommended on R. C. from result of 1st R. Majesty).			
3rd Race	Castalia		Won 3 to 1

BOMBAY PLATE.

4th Race	Fizz (2nd) / Sh. Fight (3rd)	M. Delaval (Upset)	Won 6 to 1

A caution :—If Fizz's movement is hampered with for the benefit of Sh. F., which is likely, M. D. will win.

5th Race	Horse		Scr.
6th ,,	Scimitar		2nd

FIRST DAY.

1st Race	Koko		Won odds on
2nd ,,	Grand Duke	,,	6 to 1
(*Amendment on R. C.*)			
3rd ,,	Rocksand	,,	4 to 1
4th ,,	Not Yet	,,	6 to 4 on
5th ,,	Siamote		2nd
6th ,,	The Rooster		2nd 2 to 1 P
7th ,,	Ashroff		Won 10 to 1
8th ,,	Padsha		2nd

SECOND DAY.

A BAD DAY.

1st Race	Dignum		Left.
2nd ,,	Kafoor		Won 3 to 1.
3rd ,,	Sharar		Out.
4th ,,	Lady Violet		Scr.
5th ,,	Shancutt		Won 2½ to 1.
6th ,,	Chivalry		2nd.
7th ,,	Steel		Out.

NOTE :—Those who took the higher rate of selections are entitled to refund as advertised or FREE selections on Wednesday.

Office :—Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw's Buildings, 2nd Floor, adjoining Messrs. Queen and Saxby.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 101 of 1910.

GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, of Bombay, Bathia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Napean Sea Road, Dabholkar Street, outside the Fort, and EKNATH RAGHUNATH KHOTE, also of Bombay, Sonoy Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Walkeshwar Road, outside the Fort..... Plaintiffs

V/S

(1) VENILAL VIZBUCANDAS, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Pydhowni, without the Fort. (2) DHARSEY MURARJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate, within the Fort. (3) TRICUMDAS DHUNJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Gate, within the Fort. (4) DAYABHAI HURJIWAN, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cowasji Patel Tank, without the Fort, for and on behalf of themselves and as representing all holders of Debentures of the Lukhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld., now in Liquidation. (5) The said LUKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING & WEAVING Co., Ltd., a Joint Stock Company, duly registered under the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882, having its Registered Office at No. , Hornby Road, within the Fort, now in Liquidation, represented by J. Sanders Slater, Esquire, Official Liquidator of the said Company, and (6) RUSTOMJI DHUNJIBHAI SETHNA, Esquire, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given under Order I, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above Suit against (1) Venilal Vizbhucandas, (2) Dharsey Morarji, (3) Tricumdas Dhunji, and (4) Dayabhai Hurjiwan, for and on behalf of themselves and as representing all holders of Debentures of the Lukhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, now in Liquidation, (5) The said Lukhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, now in Liquidation, represented by J. Sanders Slater, Esquire, Official Liquidator of the said Company and (6) Rustomji Dhunjibhai Sethna, Esquire, praying :—

(a) That an account may be taken by and under the directions of this Honourable Court, of all the property moveable and immoveable of the said Company and of the proceeds of sale thereof, come to the hands of the Plaintiffs, as Trustees of an Indenture of Trust, dated the 23rd day of June, 1904, and executed by the said Company of the one part and the Plaintiffs and Dwarkadas Dharamsey (since deceased), of the other part, and the said R. D. Sethna, as Agent appointed by this Honourable Court, for the Plaintiffs, or which may hereafter come to their hands and of the profits accruing to the Plaintiffs as such Trustees in the execution of the said Trust.

(b) That the said Trust Estate and the proceeds of sale thereof may be administered by and under the directions of this Honourable Court for the benefit of such of the defendants abovenamed, and of all other persons who may be interested in such administration in the presence of the said defendants and such other persons as may be entitled thereto.

(c) That the abovenamed defendants and all other persons interested in the said Trust may be called upon to show cause to the contrary.

(d) That the respective rights of the defendants or other persons who may be interested in the said Trust property may be ascertained and determined.

(e) That all necessary directions may be given, enquiries made and accounts taken and

(f) That the Plaintiffs' costs, charges and expenses of and incidental to this suit and of and incidental to their said Trusteeship may be provided for out of the Trust property.

And that the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for the Eleventh day of April, 1910.—Dated this 10th day of February, 1910.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
P. B. MALABARI, Prothonotary.
The 10th day of February, 1910.

Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

BOMBAY DOG SHOW, 1910.

THERE will be a SPECIAL PRIZE for Fox Terrier Puppies, both for Dog and Bitch, over six and under twelve months old. Entry Fee of rupees two with particulars should be sent to the Hon. Secretary, Bombay Dog Show, not later than the 17th Instant.

DOUGLAS BENNETT,
Honorary Secretary,
Bombay Dog Show.

H. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY.

IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

D. A. D'MONTE, M.B.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
H. F. Allbless Leper Home, Trombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "DENBIGH HALL."

ARRIVED on the 11th February, 1910.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWAD BATES & SONS, AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.),
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 11th February, 1910.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

INTENDING EXHIBITORS are reminded that FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE, SATURDAY, 12th Feb. and SECOND and FINAL ENTRIES CLOSE, TUESDAY, 15th February, 1910.

G. LUCAS, Capt.,
Hon. Secy., Bombay Horse Show.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED—AN AYAH.

CAN any lady kindly recommend a thoroughly trustworthy AYAH to look after two little girls, ages 2 1-2 years and 9 months respectively? Hills in summer. Madrassi ayah preferred.

MRS. H. D. ALLEN,
The Retreat, Cawnpore, U. P.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, an IDEAL FREEHOLD SITE, containing 2,611 Square Yards, and fronting a 90 wide road. In two blocks, one with 82' feet and the other 75' frontage.

For particulars apply to—Box No. 888, care of this Paper.

INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR
"STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

LOCATION OF OUR TENTS:
BEHIND THE GOWALIA FIRE BRIGADE STATION,
AT THE END OF KENNEDY BRIDGE.
Look out for 4 big Lamps.

MATINEE, MATINEE, } TO-DAY at 4 Sharp S.T.

CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO MATINEES ONLY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12TH,
OUR FIRST CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
REMEMBER WHEN HARMSTON'S PROMISE A CHANGE THEY GIVE IT.
(BY SPECIAL REQUEST)

EXTRA MATINEE, EXTRA MATINEE, } SUNDAY, Feb. 13th.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 14TH.
GRAND PRESENTATION NIGHT
when Handsome trophies will be presented to the Winning Jockey and Trainer of
THE GREAT WESTERN HANDICAP.

See our daily Hand Circulars.

Booking at SOUNDY & Co.

N.B.—Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to the One and Two Rupee Seats.

N. B.—SPECIAL TRAMS will RUN after the Performance, from Grant Road Terminus to all parts of Bombay.

For prices and further particulars see daily Handbills.

Madame HARMSTON-LOVE, Proprietress.
Col. BOB LOVE, Manager.
R. ALTON, Agent.

NOVELTY
CINEMATOGRAPH,
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE.

GRAND OPENING
WEDNESDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY 1910.
MOST UP-TO-DATE
LIVING PICTURE SHOW EXTANT
IN LUXURIOUS COMFORT
WORLD'S
BEST FILMS.
DON'T MISS THE SPECIALLY SELECTED OPENING PROGRAMME OF "STAR" FILM.
WATCH THIS COLUMN
FOR LATEST SUBJECTS FROM EUROPE AND AMERICA

AL FRESCO
ENTERTAINMENT IN BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED GROUNDS.

FIRST CLASS BUFFET.

PERFORMANCES 6-30 to 7-30, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p. m. daily.

PRICES, Rs. 2, 1, 8 and 4 annas; Special boxes to seat 6, Rs. 10. Seats reserved on application at the ticket office between 5 to 10 p. m.

LOOK OUT
IN MONDAY'S ISSUE FOR PROGRAMME OF UNRIVALLED AND STARTLING PICTURES.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
GRAND ATTRACTION.
TRADES AMUSEMENTS
AND SPORTS OF
BOMBAY.

We write all Bombay to come and see these beautiful pictures illustrating every-day life in Bombay. The Native Streets, Jugglers, Industries, Parsees, Drilling School Children, etc., etc.
COME AND LOOK OUT FOR YOURSELF
IN THE PICTURES
OUR THIRD ITALIAN ART FILM,
CARMEN
And our usual series of comics.

LOOK OUT
FARTHEST SOUTH
with
SHACKLETON.

A grand series of pictures shewing the dash for the South Pole, secured for Bombay at an enormous royalty. See our hand-bills for dates, etc.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,
TOWN-HALL.

FEBRUARY 19th, at 9-30 P.M.
IN AID OF THE
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.
MILITARY BAND.
ADMISSION, RUPEE ONE.

Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY AND COMPANY, where tables can be reserved at an extra charge of Re. 1 per table, to accommodate four Chairs.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

AMUSEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

A GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
SATURDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY 1910.
Positively the very last Night.

LADIES' PRIZES.
1st—FOR THE MOST EFFECTIVE DRESS.
A Solid Silver Handle for Sunshade.
2nd—FOR MOST ORIGINAL COSTUME.
A Cut Glass Silver top Scent bottle.
3rd—FOR LEAST EXPENSIVE BUT MOST EFFECTIVE DRESS.
A Ladies' Neck Chain.
4th—FOR THE BEST DRESSED GIRL UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE.
A Silver top Toilet bottle.

GENTLEMEN'S PRIZES.
1st—FOR THE MOST ORIGINAL COSTUME.
A case of one dozen bottles of John Dewar's White Label Whisky, presented by Messrs. Latham and Co.
2nd—FOR THE MOST GROTESQUE COSTUME.
3rd—FOR THE BEST DRESSED BOY UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE.
A leather covered Writing Case.

The management reserves the right to refuse admittance to anyone with a dress objectionable, or dangerous to Skaters.

Take Tickets early to avoid crush at the doors.

Admission, including use of Skates,
RUPEES TWO.

A few Special Reserved Front Seats at Re. 1 Extra. Season, Monthly or Book Tickets not Admissable.

Special Tickets for the Carnival can be had at SOUNDY & Co. & at the RINK.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Beg to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE :—

		Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,000
De DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	... ...	1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats ...	... ...	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	... ...	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...		For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,400
HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	... ...	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	3,400
BIANCHI.—26-30 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	... ...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	... ...	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	... ...	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chauffeurs a speciality.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET
(Opposite Lipton's).

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND £1,275,000
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Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	Shanghai
Madras	Bangkok	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia	Hankow
Colombo	Sourabaya	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	New York
Ipoh (Perak),		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI,
MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
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SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

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CLARKE'S B. A. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

JUST UNPACKED.—Fresh Sweet Toffee, Chocolate, Crystallized Fruits, Shredded Wheat, Puppy Biscuits.—HAJI JACKERIA EBARAHIM, 52, Esplanade Cross Road.

KHANDALLA.—TO LET a BUNGLOW with or without Cottage for the Season. Apply to Mr. H. C. Closson, Grant Road, Bombay.

LOANS of Rs. 5,000 to 50,000 are to be given on security of immoveable properties in Bombay and Shares and Stock of Joint Stock Companies and other corporations of British India. Apply stating terms and particulars, to Box No. 164, care of this Paper.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD. 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

WANTED.—JOB COMPOSITORS. Apply GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" Press, Green Street, Fort.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Complete set of Photography for sale, comprising latest ½ size Brass-bound Camera with Dalmeyer's Iris Lens, 3 Dark Slides, Back Ground, Dark Room, Printing frames, Dishes, Focussing Glass, &c. In fact quite a complete set with chemicals and plates. Apply to No. 100, care of this Paper.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, for the year ending 31st March, 1911, for all or any of the following supplies :—

Tender for supplies.	To be delivered into the Office of the Chief Accountant up to ONE P. M. (Bombay Time).
Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 3, 4, 12, 13, 14, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 50.	On Monday, 21st February, 1910.
Nos. 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 25, 30, 33, 39, 40, 41, 51, 52, 55, 9 and 10.	On Thursday, 24th February, 1910.
Nos. 11, 18, 19, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 45, 53, 54 and 56.	On Monday, 28th February, 1910.

For the supply of	Amount to be deposited with Tender.	Further deposit on acceptance of Tender.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Hardware and Miscellaneous Stores	550	500
2. Iron Castings	1,000	1,000
3. Timber	500	As per-para. 5 below.
4. Benteak and Calicut logs ...	300	do.
5. Waterproof Coats	100	do.
6. Waterproof Umbrellas ...	50	do.
7. Oil Kerosine Russian 125° ...	150	do.
8. Oil Kerosine American 150°	250	do.
9. Oil Cocoanut	1,000	do.
10. Oil Castor and Gingelly or Sweet	250	do.
11. Cotton waste white and coloured	150	do.
12. Oils mineral, shafting, Lubricating, etc.	200	do.
13. Oil Linseed and Spirit of Turpentine...	100	do.
14. Grease Axle Mineral ...	150	do.
15. Canvas Europe and Hose ...	50	do.
16. Canvas Hose 2 1-2 inches ...	100	do.
17. Hose Flaxen India Rubber Lined 2 1-2 inches... ...	150	do.
18. Gunmetal and Copper Scrap	200	do.
19. Lead Pig	150	do.
20. Lead Sheets and Water Pipes	25	do.
21. Tin Block and White Metal	25	do.
22. Iron and Steel Bars and Plates	500	do.
23. Buckets Galvanized ...	50	do.
24. Hose (Powras Iron) Europe.	50	do.
25. Chain iron	50	do.
26. Firewood and Charcoal ...	150	do.
27. Brooms Goa and Date ...	150	do.
28. Baskets Cane and Bomboo...	150	do.
29. Leather Hides.	100	do.
30. I R Sheets and Washers for Morris Couplings	25	do.
31. Soap Europe and country...	100	do.
32. Lamps Hurricane & Globes.	25	do.
33. Wicks for Lamps and Tape Cotton.	25	do.
34. Nosestrings Cotton for Bullocks...	100	do.
35. Smoke Testers	40	do.
36. Shoes and Nails iron for Bullocks	500	do.
37. Line Coir	100	do.
38. Rope Coir	50	do.
39. Rope Hemp old for torchlight...	75	do.
40. Rope Manilla best	25	do.
41. Rope Cotton and Line Log country	25	do.
42. Yarn Spun and Yarn Hemp.	25	do.
43. Paints of sorts	100	do.
44. Shellac Bengal best ...	25	do.
45. Tar or Pitch Coal Europe...	100	do.
46. Files of sorts	25	do.
47. Nails and Screws Iron ...	25	do.
48. Bolts and Nuts Iron ...	50	do.
49. Rivets and Washers Iron ...	25	do.
50. Packing Karmal	75	do.
51. Packing Asbestos and Tulks' patent	25	do.
52. Pipes and Fittings Galvanized	300	do.
53. Shafts Wooden Bhendy, for picks and powras ...	25	do.
54. Copper Ball Valves, self-closing and reversible ...	50	do.
55. Cloth Dungry	25	do.
56. Cumblees Woollen... ...	100	do.

2. Forms of Tender and Contract form may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above (1,2,3 etc.) and enclosed in separate covers, signed, sealed, and delivered into the Chief Accountant's office on the dates above mentioned.

4. The Deposit accompanying each Tender (without which no Tender will be considered) shall be in cash or public securities and this will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender before the decision of the Standing Committee is known, or of refusal to sign the Contract. The successful Tenderers will have to pay all charges of whatever nature in regard to the Contract Deposits.

5. An additional deposit on contracts, 1, 2, and 3 amounting to Rs. 500, 1,000 and 500 respectively (as shown above) and 4 to 56 a further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to ten per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the contractors whose Tender may be accepted.

6. The Municipal Commissioner reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer will be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

7. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Central Stores,
Chinchpokli, 11th February, 1910.

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW PRESS BILL.

THE "PARSI":—It was a sort of chastening of the spirit of the new Imperial Legislative Council when the first Bill that was presented to them was of a distinctly retrograde, however necessary character. The retrogression, unfortunately, is in the morals of certain section of the population, who have taken it upon themselves to preach a crusade against law and order, against truth and righteousness. The new Bill, which is entitled to the hearty support of every right-thinking man, provides drastic remedies in the laws of suppression and confiscation for the crime of disseminating sedition, and it is to be hoped that this, the third attempt to cope with a growing evil by means of new legislation will be effective. The only source of possible failure lies in the appeal which every prosecuted person may make to the special tribunal for a decision as to weather the matter for the publication of which he is prosecuted is seditious or not. Among men accustomed to think in one language and write in another, it very often happens that they say more than they mean, but this business of poisoning the public mind has been going on so long, and it is so easy to say what one will by way of honest criticism without imputing bad motives or exciting ill-feeling, that there is little likelihood of anybody coming to grief under the operation of the new Act unless he deliberately incurs the risk. To practice sailing near the wind in times like the present is in itself proof of a desire to create mischief.

The "Jam-e-Jamshed": The new Press Bill will be received with very mixed feelings in Indian circles. No thoughtful Indian can help feeling it to be a slur on the national character, an undoubted and unmistakeable indication of retrogression since 1882, when the obnoxious Draconian law of the Lytton regime was abrogated and the Indian Press held to be sufficiently respectable and sufficiently well able to do without official censorship and artificial restriction to prevent it from tripping. But, on the other hand, no thoughtful or patriotic Indian can fail to recognise that what is being now attempted to be done is in obedience to an inexorable mandate of circumstances which could neither be ignored or belittled, that the hands of the Government have been forced to it, that they have been too slow and too reluctant rather than being too eager and too hasty in taking this extreme step. Therefore, in spite of the sense of humiliation and regret which we are all bound to feel in finding the liberty of the Indian Press thus restricted by legislation and that inevitable desire which must remain with us all to see this extreme measure on the part of the Government somehow or another averted, it must be frankly acknowledged and confessed that the Government deserve no blame for the step they feel themselves called upon to take. Public judgment of the country will completely exonerate them from the blame of inflicting wilful injustice or unnecessary hardship on the conductors of Indian Press.

The "Gujerati":—Just before going to press we had before us in their outline the provisions of the new Press Bill. It is impossible to notice them at length. Lord Minto has had such a measure in contemplation for some time past which would have been carried into effect twelve months ago but for the restraining influence of Lord Morley and the Liberal Party in England. The events in 1897 led to the amendment of the Sedition Law in India and the occurrences in 1907 and 1908 led to the enactment of the Newspapers (Incitements to Offences) Act of 1908. Recent outrages have supplied a fresh reason for repressive Press legislation. We have hitherto been proud of the institution of a free Press in India. But partly owing to the blunders of rulers like Lord Curzon and their disastrous consequences and partly owing to the wild extravagance of certain sections of the Indian and Anglo-Indian Press, a legislative measure is now going to be enacted which makes the continuance of that proud feeling no longer possible. We strongly hold that the writings of the Anglo-Indian Press react most injuriously upon the tone and attitude of the Indian Press and Indian political writings and speeches.

HOW TO HUSBAND MUNICIPAL FINANCE.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind": Thank goodness!—The tugging and pulling at the Municipal draft Budget is finished. The Civic Fathers have practically given it up as a bad job! All idea of reducion of expenditure has vanished into the thin air! As this drama in "three acts" is now over, we venture to make a few observations thereon, and trust the new Corporation will not turn quite a deaf ear to what we say—especially when the next draft Budget is being prepared, which will be somewhere about September or October. Let us examine a few items to-day, and see if we can pick holes in any of them without in any way seriously impairing the Municipal machinery. At the last debate the Corporation had before them the consideration of an item of additional expenditure in the shape of the proposed employment of Inspectors for the relief of over-crowding who, in ordinary parlance, are styled "Overcrowding Inspectors." We firmly believe it is practically impossible in any city—least of all in Bombay—to successfully remove overcrowding from houses. However well-meaning the holders of these appointments may be, and howsoever conscientiously they may discharge their duties, it is at all times difficult to form any correct estimate of the work performed by them as the vacancy caused or relief afforded to any house or tenement is certain to be filled up the moment the Inspector has turned his back on it. The proposed item has been tentatively passed by the Coporation. It has been left to the Commissioner to employ these Inspectors if the necessity for their entertainment is proved. Strange method of economising—this! The Corporation would have done well in weeding out not only the additonal Inspectors proposed but also the one or two "Overcrowding" Inspectors already employed by the Health Department. Here is a direction in which saving could be achieved. Cut down as far as possible all proposed grants, to wit, those for new works and repairs, and maintainance in the spending or executive departments of the Municipality, viz., the Street and Building, the Drainage and the Water Departments, by at least 20 per cent. It is notorious that to be on the safe side, a necessarily broad margin of safety extending from 10 to 15 per cent is taken in the shape of contingencies, etc., in the estimates for upkeep and new works. We would invite attention also to the most glaring and disparsging difference which exists in the salary of the high officials of the Government and the Municipality without distinction of caste, creed or colour. It is an open secret that the salaries awarded by the Municipality to the holders of these high appointments—European and Native—far outweigh those that are drawn by the graded and ungraded officers of Government. This has often been pointed out and admitted in the Civic Chamber itself. The Corporation would also do well to look into the extravagant establishment Budget of the Health Department. With out in any way trying to detract from the capital work done by Dr. Turner, we must say candidly that a Chief Inspector, a Sanitary Inspector, a Conservancy Inspector, a Sub-Inspector, a Mukardam and Veterinary Inspettor to boot are one too many in a district, where—as appears from some cases which have recently come to light—the combined efforts of all these have proved unavailing to efficiently remove nuisance and insanitation. In addition to these there are the Deputy Health Officers and above all two Assistant Health Officers. Besides, an extra Assistant Health Officer.

THE YOUNG UNIVERSITY COLTS.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind"—The public utterances of H. E. the Governor at the Rajkumar College at Rajkote will act as anything but a salve or balm on the spirit of our Senators which has recently been wounded in its weakest part by the alleged encroachment on their rights and privileges. Outside the Senatorial limits, however, they cannot have failed to find echo and must have carried conviction to the hearts of those who have stood aside, looked, dubiously and shaken their heads at the pitiful struggles for every life and existence of the young University colts shoals of whom are mercilessly turned adrift on the face of our mother earth on the term of every calendar year to fight, flourish or fall as "kismat" dictates!

BOMBAY THEATRES.

The "Rast Goftar": It is not long since the Bombay Government issued a resolution, embodying stringent precautions against the dangers of fire in public places of entertainment. We fully endorsed the measures which the Government rendered it obligatory on the Police to see that they were properly carried out in the interest and safety of the public. But we must confess we never knew that the condition of some of the local theatres had gone so bad till the City of Bombay Building Co., Ld., laid with us a copy of the memorial which they have recently submitted to the Commissioner of Police. The petition could well have been split up into two distinct representations,—one to the Police Commissioner, and another to the Government or the City Improvement Trust, dealing specifically with personal grievances which the Company has against the two latter bodies. The Company has, in all conscience, a very strong case of complaint against them but its mention appears out of place in the memorial to the Police Commissioner. The facts adduced in the petition show that the Company has been all to shabbily treated. The city is indebted to the enterprise, which the Company has brought to bear on the erection of theatres, for the two magnificent theatrical buildings which it has set up at immense cost. The Company was alive from the outset that the investment on these theatres would not bring them so large a return as when applied to the erection of office or residential buildings. It found its reward in the unenviable position which was raised by the Government allowing the erection of a temporary structure on the Maidan to successfully compete with the superb theatres belonging to the Company! And the most deplorable part of the affair is that the party against which it was thus pitted, was then actually under communication with the Company to take up on lease one of its theatres. The negotiations prematurely fell through by the Government practically encouraging the erection of a temporary structure of corrugated iron under conditions which Government have lately condemned on the ground of public exigency. We hope that this mistake will not be repeated, and the Government will see to it that the measures embodied in their aforesaid Resolution are honoured less often in the breach than in the observance. The petition throws a lurid light on the condition of some of the local theatres, and the mere fact that it emanates from a private Company—in other words an interested party,—should not weigh with those in authority as a valid reason to put off an enquiry. We cannot say how far the allegations are substantiated; but since these are publicly made, we are sure that the matter will be made a subject of a searching investigation.

IN TOUCH WITH HIS PEOPLE.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind."—Sir George Clarke's tour in Kathiawar has done an immense good in many directions. In has not only brought the Paramount Power and the Ruling Chiefs and Princes of the Peninsula in closer touch with each other, but it has also given an incentive to the material, moral and social progress of the province. It has infused fresh activity in those who are in a position to further the advancement of the various States and to bring them in a line with the more progressive portions of the Presidency and the country. His Excellency's personal contact with the various Chiefs and the exchange of friendly counsel and good advice, as well as His Excellency's personal acquaintance with the various classes of the population must have done a great deal to remove those last few lingering traces of suspicion and distrust which were till late seen to exist in several parts of the Peninsula. The visit has assured all, from the Prince to the peasant, of the good feeling and regard which the British Government and the present head of the Provincial Administration entertain towards the people. The discussion on the many topics of local and other interest which took place in open durbar and privately will have facilitated the removal of a good deal of misunderstanding and heart-burning, if not actual friction, which possibly existed. On the whole, the tour must have strengthened the bonds binding the Paramount Power and the Kathiawar Feudatories together, and made the spirit of the British Rule and the British connection better understood by the people than before.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port Bombay, held on the 1st February:—Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 27th January, forwarding the following tenders received for the supply of 500 tons of Smithy nut coal during the year 1910. Mr. William F. Walke—Jamadoba (Bengal); Messrs. C. J. Khambatta and Co.,—South Heiton; Messrs. Mamooji Jewaji and Co., and recommending for reasons mentioned that the tender of Messrs. C. J. Khambatta and Co., be accepted.

Resolution.—The tender of Messrs. C. J. Khambatta and Co., is accepted.

Submitted letter from the Port Officer, dated 7th January, reporting that he held a department inquiry into the circumstances attending a petrol explosion on 30th December 1909 on board a barge which resulted in the death of one man, Dhakoo Hari, tindal; that from the evidence it appears that the barge, which had on her 1 tindal and 7 lascars, having received 3,500 tons of petrol from the s. s. "Beme" in the harbour the hatches and tarpaulins were put on and battened down and at 3 p.m., with a Police Inspector in charge, she left the s.s. "Beme" and proceeded in tow of the s.s. "Miner" and shortly after passing the Cross Island an explosion took place in the after end of the barge, the force of which lifted the hatch and the two lascars that were seated on it who fell into the water; that the flames which accompanied the explosion were only momentary but they severely burnt the tindal who succumbed to his injuries at the Hospital the following morning, while the two men blown overboard were rescued from the water and with the man at the wheel sustained no injury; that the barge proceeded to the petrol anchorage remaining there until the morning of 3rd January 1910, when she went to Sewri and discharged without any damage to herself or her cargo; observing that this explosion can only be attributed to an accumulation of petrol vapour in the after compartment which must have ignited in some way, and there is no evidence proving any carelessness on on the part of the crew or the Police or any clue as to how the explosion was caused, and expressing the opinion that the present system of stowing petrol below hatches covered with tarpaulins during transport in barges is open to doubt as it results in an accumulation of petrol vapour in the bottom of the barge ready for an opportunity to explode, whereas if the hatches were kept open and the barge was provided with good and efficient ventilation the vapour would be driven out of the barge as it formed and the risk of explosion wohld be less.

Submitted minute by the Chairman, dated 12th January, concurred in by the other Trustees, saying it is only when the barge has to be anchored when loaded that the crew have to vacate, recommending that a copy of the Port Officer's report may be sent to the Chief Inspector of Explosives whose attention may be invited to the suggestions, and adding that thorough ventilation is suggested as a safer plan than confining the vapour by closed hatches and that while the barges are in transit there must be a crew on boat to steer and anchor etc., and manipulate the towing rope—8 men, seems rather a large number for these purposes, but it is, he understands, the usual number on a barge of this size.

The papers having been circulated to the Trustees were not read.

Resolution.—Copy of the Port Officer's report should be sent to the Chief Inspector of Explosives and his attention invited to the suggestion in para 10.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 28th Jan. 1910.	Total from 1st April 1909 to 28th Jan. 1910.	For week ending 28th Jan. 1909.	Total from 1st April 1908 to 28th Jan. 1909.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	23	951	25	944
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	19	945	21	936
Vessels transported	18	675	31	675
Vessels attended to	...	44	2	73
Vessels warped	...	29	1	17

IN connection with the recommissioning at Perstmouth for further service in the West Indies of the cruiser "Melpomene," until lately known as the "Indefatigable," news of a remarkable Admiralty experiment is forthcoming. During the vessel's recent commission Royal Marines formed the bulk of her company and carried out the stokers and blujackets' work as well as ordinary marines duties. The officers kept watch at sea regularly, and the duties performed by the men included those of artificers and writers. The experiment was, it is stated, wholly satisfactory.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

LACE-CLEANING AT HOME.

In the matter of cleaning the odds and ends of the toilette, the lace box, and the stores of modern hand embroidery, which are often as exquisite in their way as any which have come down to us in the form of heirlooms, there has been a great increase of late in home energies where cleaning is concerned. Many a good piece of lace has been saved, which, a few years ago, would have been ruined by the mistake of sending it to a general cleaner's.

HONITON.

Honiton lace, in particular, has to be very carefully treated. The same mode of washing which succeeds with ordinary needlepoint or with Buckinghamshire and the coarse descriptions of bobbin lace is a failure where this particular make is concerned. When it is badly washed the edges curl up, and the flounce or panel completely loses its shape, the connecting threads pulling away from the pattern. In cleaning it it should first of all be folded up perfectly evenly. This will make a thick packet with a straight edge, less likely to catch and tear in the process of washing. The flat bundle should then be tacked on to a piece of flannel, half of it being used, so that the other half can be doubled over and tacked down. Hot soapsuds should be prepared, and the flannel squeezed in them very carefully, rough treatment at this point inevitably breaking the fine connecting strands. When the lather which is squeezed out is quite clean, the packet may be rinsed well and then laid in a warm place to dry without undoing the flannel. When the flannel itself feels completely dry the packet may be undone and the lace spread out on a towel pinned on to a cushion. The pattern should be pinned flat to the towel, and the threads carefully picked up with a long darning needle. The lace can finally be pressed when smooth, but, it must not be ironed.

BLACK MALTESE.

Black Maltese lace is another variety which requires careful cleaning, and scarves and ties as well as trimmings, which have been handed down and are perhaps a little rusty and brown with age, will emerge perfectly renovated after a little care. One of the best methods is that of winding the lace found an old champagne bottle. This should be plunged into a lather of pure white soup and water, nothing being better for the purpose than the white soap known as Castle soap. The water should only be warm, and by no means hot, the lather, after the lace is clean, being replaced by warm water of the same temperature. The scarf should then be allowed to dry slowly. The next day a little strong tea should be made, left to stand a couple of hours, and then strained. To this a teaspoonful of gum arabic should be added, and the lace rinsed in this gum water several times. The tannin in the tea will restore the colour, and the gum helps to stiffen it. Other black lace can be cleaned in the same manner, such as Chantilly and Spanish.

BRUSSELS POINT.

Brussels point, although more perishable than most laces, is not beyond the capabilities of home cleaners. It requires, however, delicate handling. Squeezing is almost too severe a measure, and the safest plan is that of sewing it to an old pillowcase, turning the latter inside out, and dipping it in a hot lather, the linen case being then gently squeezed until the dirt is loosened. In order to raise the pattern, after the lace has dried, an old-fashioned plan was that of using an ivory pin, somewhat like a bodkin, with a round head. A good alternative consists of a cribbage marker, with which roses and leaves can be lifted up, the lace being laid face downwards on a piece of thick flannel, and the instrument gently pressed into the centres of the pattern.

THE SITUATION IN SOMALILAND.

THE news that has lately been received from Somaliland is of the most unsatisfactory kind, says the "Pioneer." It is stated in general terms that serious raids have taken place in which great numbers of people have been killed and thousands of camels looted. No details are forthcoming as to what section have thus suffered, but the public are asked to share the belief of the British Government that "the acts of the tribes are not immediately connected with the Mullah." It is impossible, however, without some reasons being advanced for this belief, to accept a reassuring statement of this kind. The point which has to be cleared up is whether such of the tribesmen as have hitherto been under British protection are now being hurried by the other sections of the Somalis. The reference to raids implies that this has really occurred, for otherwise it would have been sufficient to mention intertribal fighting. The Mullah himself may not be on the scene of action, but his orders are far-reaching; he has but to direct a raid and his followers are on the warpath. A month ago it was reported from Aden that thirty of the Mullah's men had attacked a friendly tribe, killing twenty women and children and looting 500 camels. Was this the beginning of the attacks upon the tribesmen in the area which was formerly protected? It would seem that such was the case and that with the withdrawal of our advanced posts the friendly tribes have been left to the tender mercies of the Mullah's adherents. The Somalis are given to camel-lifting under normal conditions, but they do not indulge in wholesale slaughter when on such predatory adventures; and the raids that are now reported must be of a most unusual kind as, it is said, "great numbers of people" have been killed. We cannot but have the uneasy feeling that the policy of withdrawal has been too hastily given effect to and effect to and that the curtailment of the protected area has brought about a disaster to the tribesmen occupying it. They had frequently been threatened with punishment by the Mullah; and in spite of official assurances it is to be feared that this is now falling upon them. We have never advocated a forward policy in Somaliland, for the complete subjugation of the country would be an almost impossible task; but it should have been possible to devise defensive measures that would have ensured the safety of the section which had relied upon promises of British protection. The London Foreign Office will now probably occupy itself with putting forward a plausible construction of the matter before the public, but with the meeting of Parliament next week opportunity should offer for pressing the Government to explain their policy, and a straightforward explanation should be insisted upon. In Aden, at least, there is the belief that a great blunder has been made and that our prestige in Somaliland, if not in Abyssinia, has been fatally injured.

THE enormous prosperity of the United States is strikingly exemplified by statistics that have been published of the building operations in New York City within the past seven years. During that period 102,561 new structures have been erected, at a total cost of £262,615,863, while £30,930,468 more has been expended on alterations and remodelling of buildings. The largest yearly outlay was during 1909, when 13,956 buildings were added to the city, costing £49,517,144, an amount which equals the value of all the real estate of so large an American city as Detroit. The size and magnificence of the buildings are constantly increasing, the average value of the buildings erected in 1909 being 70 per cent. greater than the average in 1903. An army of average strength of 40,000 men is employed in building operations in New York.

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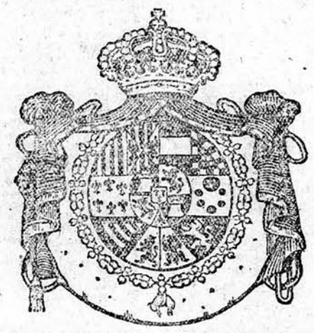

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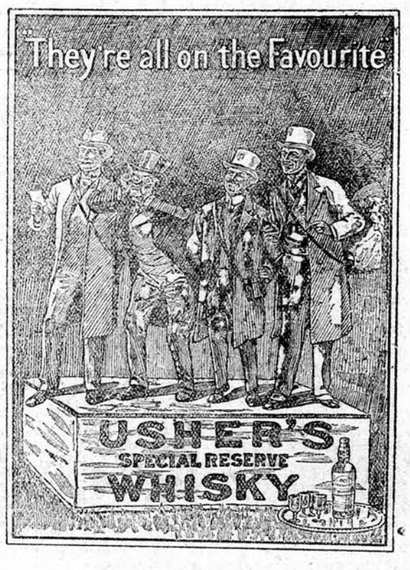

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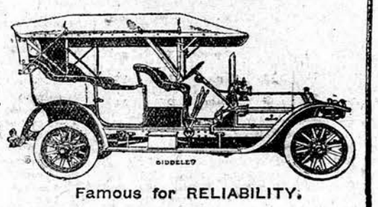

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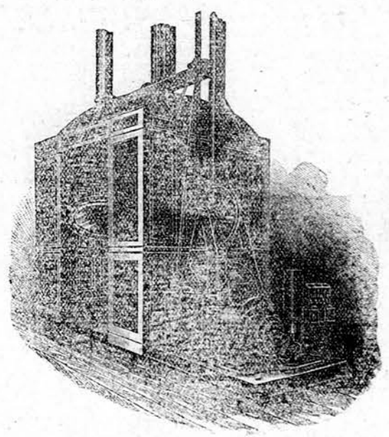

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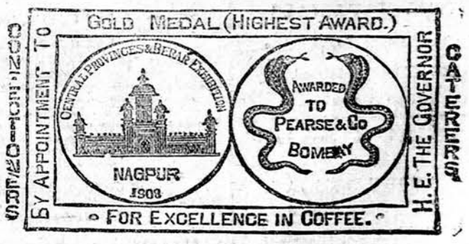

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

The Tricumdass Mills.

SUIT DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

VASANJI SONS AND COMPANY VS. SHAPOORJI B. BROACHA.

For the Plaintiffs :—The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Setalwad, with Mr. J. D. Inverarity and Mr. G. E. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Ghirdharlal.

For the Defendant :—The Hon'ble the Advocate General and Mr. R. B. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdass and Co.

His Lordship, Friday, concluded the hearing of the case filed by the plaintiffs to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 with interest and costs.

The learned Advocate-General having concluded his opening address, evidence on behalf of the defendant was recorded. Raja Bahadur Shivlal's man produced the mortgage-deed of the Tricumdas Mills, dated 15th April, 1905, and an agreement, dated the 5th August, 1909. Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Ghirdharlal, Solicitors for Raja Bahadur Shivlal, then produced several letters.

MR. BROACHA'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Shapoorji was then examined by the Advocate-General. He said he carried on business in Bombay as a Stock Broker. He had clients who were willing to advance considerable sums of money and was also possessed of wealth himself. He knew Dwarkadass Dharamsey, who had seen witness about the mortgage of the Tricumdass Mill, sometime in July 1909. The advance was to be secured by the first mortgage. Witness then knew that the Mill was mortgaged to Shivlal for six lakhs. Dwarkadass desired to release Shivlal and mortgage the Mill to the witness. Witness agreed to procure the loan. On the 7th of August Dwarkadass saw witness in his office. Witness was then very busy. He then took Dwarkadass in an adjoining room where Dwarkadass handed him a draft letter. He asked witness if he had any objection to sign the letter. He also said that Vasanji wanted witness's assurance that the witness was prepared to advance 11 lakhs. Witness said that he had no objection to sign that letter. The fact was that he had 25 lacs in his hand to advance. His clerk copied the letter which was dictated by Dwarkadass. Witness signed the letter and went away instructing his clerk to take out a press copy, and then send the letter. He did not then know that Dwarkadass had agreed to give Shivlal a further mortgage. Dwarkadass appeared very anxious to get 11 lakhs from the witness. He had no idea that if he advanced eleven lakhs he would not get the first mortgage. He had no idea then that Dwarkadass would break off the negotiations and apply to some one else. Dwarkadass came in search of witness a: some Bank on Monday the 9th August. On that occasion Dwarkadass told witness that he had arranged for a loan of 11 lakhs with Shivlal. On witness questioning Dwarkadass, he said Shivlal would not give away his mortgage. Witness asked Dwarkadass to see Vasanji. Dwarkadass did not show anything to the witness. Witness then went to his office and dictated the letter of the 9th and did not receive a reply till the 24th. Witness left Bombay on the 13th August. From the 9th to the 15th witness was in Bombay. Dwarkadas never renewed negotiations with the witness about the mortgage. He did not talk to Dwarkadass about the mortgage till the morning of the 28th. Dwarkadass told witness that he had satisfied Vasanji. Witness had regarded the matter as off. On the 24th August, a meeting of some of Dwarkadass' creditors, at Mr. Khatao's Bungalow, was held. Witness, Mr. Patni, Sir Sassoon, Mr. Khatao and others were present. Dwarkadass was asked to furnish the release of his liabilities and what he wanted to pay off his creditors. Dwarkadass said 20 lakhs. These present promised a sum of 10 or 11 lakhs and he was asked to furnish an account. Dwarkadass said he would not furnish an account until he was promised 20 lacs. This happened in the morning. Witness received plaintiff's letter of the 24th in the evening. He was always prepared to make the advance on the first mortgage. Since the negotiations broke off 10-1-8 lacs were already advanced. Witness did not know that Shivlal's arrangement had broken off.

Cross-examined, witness said Vasanji was not present at any of the conversations he had with Dwarkadass. Vasanji was not present at the creditors' meeting. The only thing that passed between him and Vasanji was the letter. Witness knew that plaintiff was going to advance 1½ lakhs on his letter. Dwarkadass was a friend of the witness and had a great many dealings with him quite apart from this. Some of them involved witness' guarantees on securities. Witness was a creditor of Dwarkadass to the extent of two lakhs. He knew of Shivlal's mortgage of 6 lakhs at the time he signed the letter. He knew that the arrangement with Shivlal had fallen through in consequence of the objection raised by the Bank of India. He heard of the Bank's objection from Mr. Stringfellow. Witness never thought of offering any amount to the Bank to remove the Bar. Witness knew at the time he wrote the letter that Shivlal's mortgage was not due. Witness was confident by Dwarkadass' assurance that he would get a first mortgage for 11 lakhs. As witness considered it he did not undertake any responsibility in the letter. Witness did not consider the contingency at all. He knew what he was able to do. Witness never saw plaintiff personally about the letter of the 7th. Plaintiff never informed witness that he had advanced the money in terms of his letter. Witness believed that the plaintiff had no courtesy to inform him. On the 9th August Dwarkadass had told witness that he had received 1 1-8 lakhs with Vasanji.

Re-examined, witness said Dwarkadass was a mucadam of one of his mills. His two lakhs were secured by an equitable mortgage of the Princess Street property.

Dosji Damodar, examiner-in-chief, said, he was the natural son of Dwarkadass and was adopted about 2 years ago by Damodar Lakhmidass' widow. Witness was then shown the letter of the 9th August from Messrs. Bhaishankar to the Tricumdass Mills. He said he had opened the letter, read it and given it to his father. His father went to see Mr. Shapoorji. He had accompanied his father. The same evening his father received a private letter from Mr. Pardoonji Kanga. He and his father went to Mr. Kanga's office where they were shown a letter of Mr. Vasanji from Poona. In that letter Mr. Vasanji had asked Mr. Kanga to watch his interests with regard to his loan of 1 1-2 lakhs. Witness' father promised Mr. Kanga that he would pay off Mr. Vasanji out of the money he was to receive from Mr. Shivlal. When witness went home with his brother, he saw Mr. Vasanji's partner waiting for his father. Vasanji's partner went away after waiting for a long time. When he went up he found Mr. Pardoonji's letter. Next morning Mr. Vasanji went to the witness' house with his partner. Mr. Vasanji was very angry with his father. He was present during the whole of the conversation. Mr. Vasanji said that he was put in a very awkward position and wanted the money any how. Mr. Vasanji cooled down when he was shown Bhaishankar's letter about Shivlal's mortgage. His father also told Vasanji that he had arranged with Mr. Dani to receive a lakh on that day and would give that amount to Mr. Vasanji who said that if he were paid a lakh on that day, he would be satisfied. Mr. Vasanji then went away asking witness' father to see him at Mr. Bhaishankar's office after an hour.

Cross-examined, witness said that when he went with his father at Mr. Kanga's office he did not take any part in the conversation. He had personally nothing to do. Generally witness accompanied his father everywhere. When Vasanji saw his father, he did not take any part in the conversation. He was merely a silent speaker. His father called him in to show the letter to Mr. Vasanji. Witness was prepared to contradict Vasanji, if he swore that witness was not present. After his father's death he was under great obligations of the defendant. Witness very rarely saw the defendant. Witness joined business in October 1905.

The witness was not re-examined.

The learned Advocate-General then put in three letters from Messrs. Bhaishankar for Shivlal to the Tricumdas Mills. The letters were dated the 16th, 20th and 21st of August, 1909.

This closed the defendant's case.

The learned Advocate-General then addressed the Court. He said that the defendant was not bound to satisfy the Bank of India's claim and then procure the lakhs, of 11 lacs. He submitted that the evidence conclusively proved that Mr. Shapoorji's promise had become impossible.

Mr. Setalwad then put in a letter from Vasanji to the liquidator of the Tricumdass Mills.

He then addressed the Court. He said that the whole case turned on the construction of the letter of the 7th. In order to construe that letter, they had to bear in mind the circumstances that then existed. His contention was the letter did not contain any condition He submitted that there was an assurance on the part of Mr. Broacha to see the money back. He prayed for a decree for the amount claimed.

His Lordship in delivering his judgment said that this suit was filed on the alleged contract contained in the letter of the 7th August. After giving a short resume of facts, His Lordship said that the facts disclosed could have no doubt whatever on the Court's mind as to what both the plaintiff and the defendant had been aiming at when the letter of the 7th August was drafted by one and signed by the other. His Lordship remarked that the plaintiff was not looking at Shapoorji as directly responsible for the moneys advanced but as a sort of a guarantee only. It appeared to His Lordship that the defendant did really fulfil his part of the contract and did do all he could to fulfil that contract till the 9th August. His Lordship then looked at the plaintiff's own attitude between the 9th and the 24th and said that that conduct was not material to his legal rights nor affected his legal rights but it did throw some light on the real understanding of parties. His Lordship thought that the contract was conditional and said that so far as the defendant was concerned, he would be discharged from all liability under the contract.

After discussing the provisions of Section 65 of the Contract Act, His Lordship came to the conclusion that this contract was not one upon which the plaintiffs had now any to rights enforce on the defendant.

His Lordship, accordingly, dismissed the suit with all costs.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS

On Friday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw D. Davar presided over the ninth sitting of the First Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

ALLEGED FORGED WILL.

His Lordship and a common jury concluded the trial of (1) Kankuchand Mulchand, (2) Daji Dhondes, (3) Balwant Nagaram, (4) Mahipat Sadashiv and (5) Magandas Manekchand on charges of (1) conspiring to use as genuine a forged will knowing it to be forged, (2) using as genuine a forged will knowing it to be forged and (3) abetting each other in in the aforesaid offence.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity and Mr. S. G. Welinker instructed by Mr. Gamanlal H. Dalal on behalf of the complainant and by the Public Prosecutor on behalf of the Crown appeared for the prosecution; Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. V. J. Patell, instructed by Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, defended the first accused; Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Galabchand and Wadia appeared for accused Nos. 2 to 4; Mr. E. B. Raikes and Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Galabchand and Wadia wae for the fifth accused,

Mr. Wadia, on behalf of the first accused said that this case had been got up against his client. He asked the jury to return a verdict of not guilty.

Mr. Talyarkhan, on behalf of his clients, and Mr. Raikes, on behalf of his client, then addressed the jury. They said that the prosecution had failed to prove their case. They also asked the jury to return a verdict of not guilty.

His Lordship then summed up the case before the jury. His Lordship said that he did not use his discretion of directing the jury to return a verdict of not guity because he was an anxious to see the end of this trial.

The jury retired to consider their verdict and returned after minutes. The foreman, in answer to the clerk of the Crown, said they unanimously found all the accused not guilty on all charges.

His Lordship, in acquitting and discharging the accused, said he was in complete accord with the verdict of the jury

The Sessions were then dissolved.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

HOUSE-BREAKING.

Inspector Ryan charged Giga Rama and five others with house-breaking and theft of pieces of cloth, collectively valued at Rs. 88-8.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 9th of January last, the bars of the window of a godown in Champa Cross Lane, belonging to Vishveswar Manilal, a cloth merchant, were found broken and the pieces of cloth missing. The accused were subsequently arrested on suspicion, and some of the pieces of cloth, which they had sold to a Bohra, were recovered. The pieces were shown to the complainant, who identified them as his own. All the accused pleaded guilty. The case was adjourned.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

BURGLARY BY NIGHT.

Inspector Sykes charged Gafoor Satar, an old offender, with burglary by night and theft of pieces of wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 225, belonging to a Mahomedan woman named Latifbi. It appeared from evidence that at about midnight on Wednesday last, the complainant's room at Falkland Road was broken into during her absence. At about 5 a.m. on Thursday, the accused was seen passing through Kamatipura, by a policeman, who stopped him on suspicion. Questioned as to the contents of the bundle he was carrying at the time, the accused said he was a dhobie and that bundle contained dirty linens. The policeman not being satisfied with this explanation asked the accused to open the bundle. The latter hesitated, whereupon he was arrested. The police subsequently received complaint of theft from the complainant. She was shown the property, which she is dentified as hers. The accused pleaded guilty and also admitted three previous convictions. He was sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. C. B. Robinson (Chairman), and S. B. Bomanji.

ASSAULTING A RIVAL.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases including one in which Pestonji Framji and Hormusji Framji, Parsis, were charged with being drunk and with behaving in a disorderly manner in a public place. Mr. Unwalla, Solicitor, prosecuted. The charge against the accused was that on Thursday morning one Dadabhoy Bomanji, a Parsi contractor doing wedding feasts, was sitting in his shop at Gunbow Street, when the two accused, who were his rivals in trade, came up, set upon him and struck him on the chest with their fists. The complainant shouted for help, and a policeman arrived on the scene and arrested the accused. The complainant was taken to the hospital for treatment.

The accused stated that they were drunk at the time and did not know what they did.

Their Worships altered the charge to one of assault. The accused were sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment each, and were ordered to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 50 each to be of good behaviour for six months.

BEGGING FOR ALMS IN A PUBLIC PLACE.

Their Worships also disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector G. Nelmes charged Thomas Hobbs (38), a European, with begging for alms in a public place. The accused pleaded guilty, stating he was under the influence of liquor. He was sentenced to undergo fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

GIRGAUM.

Before Mr. N. S. Bengali (Chairman), and Rao Bahadur B. S. Jayakar.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of 29 cases yesterday, the majority of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals, which were either lame and emaciated or had sore necks. The accused were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of from Re. 1 to Rs. 3.

DADAR.

Before Mr. Madhavdas Pasta (Chairman) and Dr. B. B. Daderker.

DRIVING ON THE WRONG SIDE OF THE ROAD.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, some of which were against victoria drivers for driving on the wrong side of the road.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF THE B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY.

The Hindu Staff of the Loco and Carriage and Wagon Superintendent's office of the B.B. and C.I. Railway met on Thursday at the Aryan Brotherhood premises at Mornby Road, Fort, to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Railway.

Mr. Viramaishanker, Head-Clerk of the Assistant Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, opened the proceedings by referring to the multifarious advantages the introduction of the Railway had done to the country in general. He said the Railway has completed its 50th year and was glad to see all assembled there fortunate enough to rejoice over that unique event. He regretted the inevitable absence of their Chief Clerk Mr. Vinayekrao B. S. Kothare owing to his very serious illness, and wished for his speedy recovery.

Mr. Javairbhai, the Loco. Accountant, also made a long speech in the course of which he dwelt at length upon the advantages of the Railway and said that the ancestors of many present on this occasion were in Railway Service from the date of its commencement and that they though not amongst them in body but of course in spirit had left them to enjoy the rejoicing of this Jusilee. He wished the Railway Company bright and prosperous years, and asked all those present to join with him in thanking the Secretary of the Brotherhood for having kindly lent the use of the premises.

Mr. Chunilal Galabdas, Head-Clerk in the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent's office and a member and auditor of the Brotherhood who had taken upon himself to celebrate the Jubilee and provide upon himself to celebrate the Jubilee and provide the necessary refreshments, addressed the meeting and said that he would convey to the Secretary their expression of gratitude to him. He, after wishing the most brilliant prospects to the B. B. and C. I. Ry. and long lives and happiness to all their superiors, requested the party to partake of refreshments. Flowers were distributed and prayers for the prosperity of the Railway Company were offered and the the party dispersed.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

1ST SUNDAY IN LENT FEB. 13 1910.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E. Flat.
Hymns.—92, 91, 311.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Preacher.—The Lord Bishop of Bombay.
Canticles—Chants, 45, 54.
Hymns.—121, 183, 17.
Collections for—Cheir Fund.
Daily Matins at 7-15 a. m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.
During Lent—Choral Evensong at 6-30 p. m. on Wednesdays and Fridays.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Waudby Road,

8-30 a.m.—Children's Service.
11 a.m.—United Service. (St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service. Rev. Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns.—234, 320.
Psalm.—107.
Anthem—147.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalms—8.
Hymn.—159.
Hymn.—538.
Hymn.—361.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA. (The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist, 166, 164, 107.
11 a. m.—Parish Service, 279, 264.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon 90, 198, 28.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Thursday.
5-30 p.m.—Army Guild of the Holy Standard, Thursday.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Choral Eucharist, Sermon by Rev. Father Biscoe.
10-30 a.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Choral Evensong.
Sermon by Rev. Father Moore.
Alms for the Jamsedji Hospital Nursing Fund.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH.

(Services in Y. M. C. A. Hall, Apollo Bunder.)
Minister Rev. B. B. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
11 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.—Preaching Services.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.
8-30 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. Frederick Wood.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. W. A. Mansell D. D. of Bareilly.
9-45 a. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service. Preacher.—Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service. Preacher : J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher. Rev. E. O. Jenkins B. Sc.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher: Rev. E. O. Jenkins B. Sc.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH. (Hornby Road.)

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-45 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Egypt," Feb. 11.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Egypt," Commander F. R. Summers, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 28th January, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

McVean, Capt D A and Mrs
Adam, Mr J, Mrs, infant and nurse
Outon, Mr E, Mrs and child
Carter, Miss S
Cotton, Revd B
Hill, Mr B
Thomson, Miss M T
Morgan, Mr J C Mrs and child
Bell, Miss D
Pitt, Mr S
Enders, Revd E A, Mrs, Miss M, Miss G, Master R
Hope, Miss M
Schweffer, Mrs C P, and 2
Bayley, Mr C B
Gibson, Mr G
Coade, Mr C C
Fielding, Miss S C
Mudgeaker, Mr A D, and Dr V D
Peach, Mr A W H
Nutter, Mr W J
Corcozo, Mr A B
Beggs, Mr J
Langley, Mr J, and Lady L
Robinson, Mrs D
Chaplin Mrs and ser vant
Binning, Mr D B
Walsh, Miss D H

FROM MARSEILLES.

Dehne, Mr J G
Adamson, Sir H
Vivian, Capt C A
Rawlins, Major A K
Babington, Mrs S (Jr)
Davidson, Miss
Currie, Mr D and Mrs
Porter, Mrs W K
Brown, Mr C H, Mrs, Miss
Brooks, Mr J C and Mrs
Miles, Mr A M and Mrs
Delaforre, Mr C F and Mrs
Sanderson, Mr P R
Stuart, Mrs V and maid
Palmer, Col C H
George, Mrs
Doran, Mr E A
Turner, Miss E M
Dogan, Rev H R
Lakin, Mr H H
Urmston, Mr W B
Harbord, Mrs
Watts, Mr T H
Stileman, Mr F
Gerard, Mr S H
Newbigen, Mr C E
Weldon, Mr W and Mrs
Macpherson, Capt R N
Mayfield, Miss
Paul, Mr A E
Brooke, Mr R H and Mrs
Russel, Rev J M
Angus, Mr R J
Dadd, Mr W R
Macdonald, Maj J H
Rosher, Mr F C
Pace, Mr J M
Kelis, Mr R
Christie, Mr J
Duff, Lt G
Rasbotham, Capt D A
Hogg, Mr G
Brent, Mr H A W
Reid, Mr A
Newcomen, Col A G
Postvale, Mr J E
Foskett, Mr W D
Gamble, Miss H
Bishop, Miss
Gymble, Mr M
Moir, Mr W
Vandan, Mr A and Mrs
Fachiri, Dr
Green, Mrs H H
Luckhardt, Mr J M
Troggatt, Mr T
Gamble, Mr H
Sure, Mr E V
Talbot, Mr R N
Banerjee, Mr D N
Porter, Mr J E and Mrs
Dawes, Capt
Nath, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Johnson, Mr J C R
Hirsch, Mr G A

FROM PORT SAID.

French, Capt R H C
Bowen, Mr J T and Mr J T (Jr)
Coobran, Mr J L
Bowen, Miss L de K and Miss K L
Burgin, Miss E
Huddleston, Mr G R
Shacklian, Mr A

FOR KARACHI.

Wintle, Miss Maud
Henry, Revd W E C
Otway, Miss L T
Henry, Mrs
Stiles, Miss G M
Grebble, Miss M B
Karck, Mr A T
Phillips, Mrs
Hedly, Mrs, Miss G

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Delhi," Feb. 12.

The P. and O. Co's s.s. "Delhi" for Europe, etc., with the following passengers :—

Barhan, Mrs C M
Bec, Mr A E
Brigstocke, Mrs A Mentague and Maid
Bullen, Mr James
Burlton, Mrs W E F
Choksay, Mr N M
Christie, Mr J F
Clarke, Mr W H
Cobb, Capt C E
Conningham, Capt C
Dall, Mr and Mrs A P
Daniell, Mr J
Dawson, Mr J W W
Darukhanawalla, Mr and Mrs
Darwood, Mr
Delamain, Mrs
Duvan, Mr C V
Dunlop-Smith, Lt Col Sir James, K C S I, C I E,
Ellis, Mr C W
Ezra, Mr and Mrs J
Furney, Mrs
Gibb, Mr D
Grunbery, Mr F
Haigh, Miss
Harrison, Mr F C
Hibbert, Capt and Mrs W
James, Mr E T
Kemball, Col A H G
Kendal, Mr
Kitson, Mr A
Lofquist, Miss
Lyle, Mrs J C
Macdonald, Mr A D
MacLellan, Mr and Mrs W T and maid
Macnaughton, Miss S and Maid
Malladen, Mrs
Menahan, Mr
Morritt, Miss M
Pareck, Mr H N
Parekh, Mr C J
Patel, Mr D N
Pershadi, Lal Mr Lala
Pershadi, Mr
Pickford, Mr G
Power, Mrs F M and child
Price-Collier, Mrs
Risley, Sir Herbert H K C I E, C S I, C L E, I C S
Risley, Lady
Risley, Miss
Roesicke, Mr
Saunderson, Mr A B
Sevestre, Mr J
Sheares, Mr C D
Shipp, Mr and Mrs W E
Smart, Mrs F M and Maid
Stones, Mr F
Syndicalwalla Mr G V
Taylor, Mr J Hardy
Thomsen Mr
Tomes, Mr W J
Trotter, Capt E S E
Tyndall, Mr W W
Wand, Mrs and maid
Winckworth, Mr W N

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 29th Jan. on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 1,65,000	Rs. 2,90,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,59,000
Or per mile of Railway	327	575	8	910
For previous 3 weeks of half year	4,81,000	10,15,000	12,450	15,08,450
Total for 4 weeks	6,46,000	13,05,000	16,450	19,67,450
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,35,804	2,58,676	1,635	3,96,113
Per mile of Ry..	269	513	3	785
Total to corresponding date...	5,82,019	11,08,611	6,998	16,97,628

Increase for the week .....Rs. 62,887
Do. to date .....Rs. 2,69,822

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 29th Jan. on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 8,000	Rs.	Rs. 15,000
Or per mile of Railway	21	23	.....	44
For previous 3 weeks of half year	22,000	30,000	.....	52,000
Total for 4 weeks	29,000	38,000	.....	67,000
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,330	6,832	55	9,217
Per mile of Ry..	17	50	.....	67
Total to corresponding date...	9,953	29,280	237	39,500

Increase for the week .....Rs. 5,783
Do. to date .....Rs. 27,500

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 5th February.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

1 Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1909-10	£16,200,000
2 Amount of Sterling Demand Drafts on London drawn in India	£ 156,000
3 Total	£16,356,000
4 Remitted from 1st April 1909 to 5th Feb. 1910, by Council Bills*	£12,870,207
" " By Gold	£ nil
5 Amount remitted in excess of estimates	£ 3,514,207

* Of this sum £4,450,000 has been taken to the account of the Gold Standard Reserve.

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Send your attempt on a sheet of paper, together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to FELLOWS & Co., 10, Grosvenor Buildings, Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham, England. The winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prize-winners of last competition were: Miss E. Peters, Coimbatore, S. India; Mr. T. M. Matthai, 224 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, India.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 12th February 1910.

DOMESTIC REFORMS.

THE principal miseries of life in India are not high rents, or mosquitoes or the income tax, or even lawyers. They are rather house and servant agencies and, above all, domestic servants. The house-agent ascertains the minimum rent that the owner will accept and then employs all his guile to exact as much more money as possible from the tenant. This increase he shares with the owner, and adds insult to injury by demanding a commission from the tenant for his services! In this country the house-proprietor is too indolent to attend to his property, so he engages an agent and the tenant pays his wages. The domestic servant agency should hang out a sign inscribed with "Ananias and Company." For any advantage the enquirer might get from the fee he deposits he might as well engage the first loafer from the crowd that may be seen between Thos. Cook and Co.'s office and Watson's Hotel. Ananias knows and cares nothing of the man's character and antecedents. He may have just stepped out of jail and hired a sheaf of chits and a new name. His facilities, when employed, for robbery, are much greater than those of the garrywalla, whose personal details and thumb mark must be in charge of the Police. With a few exceptions the standards of efficiency of the Indian domestic are those of the class from which he sprang. Every additional domestic in a house is a source of dirt and disorder, for the more there are the more they study how to shirk their duties and to throw responsibilities on to someone else. The Indian servant is a master in the arts of sub-dividing labour and of finding excuses for not doing certain work, and in any dispute he will lie to his own detriment rather than not lie at all. All this makes the management of a household a very difficult matter, but there is surely some way out of the mess in spite of countless assurances to the contrary, for elsewhere the problem has been attacked and solved successfully.

A Manchester ironmonger, after the usual experiences with English domestic servants, set about devising means for reducing and facilitatiug indoor work, with no small measure of success. A clock is made to turn on the gas to a burner which lights the fire in the early morning and the same clock rings up the housemaid somewhat later, so that she finds the fire burning brightly on her arrival in the kitchen. Boot cleaning is made easy by an American appliance for holding the boots. Hot water pipes and radiators dispense with fires in the rooms, the house being heated with one fire in the basement. The cooking is by gas, and gas heats the bath and kitchen water. Frosted glass panels in the doors distribute light in the passages. The precautions against burglars are elaborate and effective, including the drawing down of the blinds and lighting up in the evening if the family are absent. All corners are rounded to avoid the accummulation of dust, and very liberal cupboard space is provided for all domestic utensils. These cupboards have clear glass doors. The washing of clothes is done in the basement with the aid of very simple machines, and they are dried in a stove communicating with the heating apparatus. Such an outline of household arrangements must represent the result of careful study over a considerable period of time, and although they would not apply to a house in India, they prove that the troubles of housekeeping, having reached a certain point of discomfort, were boldly and patiently attacked, and overcome in the manner above described. An equally thorough study of the conditions of an Indian house could not fail to lead to useful reforms, in spite of the fact that the disposition of a house built by Indians is seldom well adapted to European habits and requirements. The greater prevalence of dust in India would at once suggest a reduction of superfluous objects that attract dust and need frequent clearing. Elaborate carving on furniture, a multitude of pictures and complicated upholstery, all involve much labour to keep them in order, and tables loaded with brio-a-brac, so dear to the heart of many ladies, involve endless worry just because their owners do not keep them in glass cases. A room may be full of valuable and interesting objects and yet produce an unfavourable impression on the beholder while another comparatively empty, may at once convey a feeling of harmony and good taste while requiring less than one third of the care that must be bestowed on the former.

The absense of cupboard accommodation in Indian houses involves much additional furniture that might be avoided. Cupboards add very little to the cost of a house, and when built against party walls and extending to the ceiling are valuable for the disposal of household gear. The colouring of walls seems in India to be left to chance or to the choice of a repairing contractor, and thus the cheapest and most important effect is lost. The complications of cookery borrowed from other countries and of more than doubtful use in India, seem to benefit no one but the cook, who purchases the food, and amuses himself by concocting made dishes on the most unhygienic principles. When the effect of frequent afternoon tea and confectionery is added to that of the fashionable dinner, it is no wonder that doctors in India have plenty to do. However much of a nuisance the Indian domestic may at times be, he cannot be dispensed with, so it behoves his employers to make the best of him. And considering the risk everyone must run on engaging a new boy, whose certificates may be false, it is surprising that the registration of servants at a Police Office has not yet been enforced in India as it is in Ceylon. There are a few individuals among them who, knowing that such registration would enhance their personal value, would have no objection to it, but it is to be feared that the bulk of them would be influenced by the national distrust of the Police. The coercion of a law would, therefore, be required first, as in the case of the gharrywalla. In many Bombay houses electric lights and punkhas have considerably reduced domestic labour, and recent improvements in cooking render it possible to work with kerosene at less cost than with coal or wood and with far more certain effect, but so long as the cook is a recognised thief, kitchen economies will have scant chances of realisation. The need of reform among Indian domestics is universally admitted, while the subject of reform among their employers is very rarely spoken of. These reforms can only be carried out together, and it lies with such organised societies as exists in India for social purposes to interest themselves actively in such measures as may bring about the much-needed changes.

An Effect of Socialism.

THE danger of binding all trades and occupations with hard and fast special laws is becoming more apparent as the Socialistic tendency of legislation has increased, a current example of how far this principle of interference with ordinary conditions can go, is shown in France where a campaign was started some time ago by Socialists against the use of white lead. The agitation bears on its face the stamp of great humanity and thoughtfulness. A little consideration, however, reveals an entirely different aspect of the case. The demand was that the use of white lead should be prohibited and this means that the Parliament which passed such a law at a stroke of the pen, abolished a very large industry and left thousands without any chance of employment. These must immediately become destitute, for, in the whole of the campaign, no mention has been made of compensation, either to the factory owners for the loss of their business or to the workers for their loss of employment. Lurking in the mind of everyone, there is some little tinge of Socialism, for everyone wishes to see the world a better place than it is, but when that small leaning is fostered and progresses along wrong lines sympathy dies. Theoretically it should be wrong to engage in any trade which is dangerous, but we cannot see that it is any better to cause starvation to some hundred of thousands of workers. The average white lead worker would infinitely prefer to die slowly of lead-poisoning than to see his wife and children dying by inches because the law had deprived him of the means of getting food. France passed its law and Belgium followed suit, but whereas in France no mention was made of compensation, the Belgian Bill provided for the compensation of manufacturers. At the request of the Minister for Labour, this clause was struck out and thereby was established the right of a Parliament to destroy private property, for, though the Senate attempted to reinsert the clause, the Ministry and Lower House opposed it too strongly. It may be as well to see what justification the French Parliament had for passing such a law. Many exaggerated reports have been issued, but a member of the "Institut," who for the last thirty years has made a study of lead-poisoning, found that the number of deaths caused in Paris in four years by lead-poisoning amounted to 53 only, 33 of which applied to painters and house-decorators, equal to eight per year. Personal habits of cleanliness have fortunately become more customary, and one of the most determined opponents of white lead—Dr. Letulle—has stated that the deaths due to its use are now greatly decreasing; that the risks run by manipulating it are gradually becoming less, and that the number of painters and house-decorators running such risks has been also gradually decreasing. Mr. Yves Guyot stated, that in 1905 the Minister of Commerce was unable to prove from data obtained from the hospitals that lead-poisoning was causing deaths among painters and house-decorators. The new French law, therefore, remedies an evil which does not exist and establishes the impossible principle that any trade can be ruined by legislative action without any compensation. In this particular case other issues are at stake, for white lead plays a very important part in the world and though it has been suggested that zinc-white shall take the place of white lead, the change is entirely at the cost of efficiency. Such is the effect of Socialism.

A Canadian Trust Bill.

CANADA is evidently learning a lesson from the development of the enormous trusts of the United States. The trust system has already found a footing, but to some extent the Canadians appear to have checked it in time. The Industrial Disputes Act during the two years in which it has been in operation has worked with great success, and now the Hon'ble Mackenzie King, the Minister of Labour, has introduced a Bill into the Canadian Parliament, which extends the principle involved in that Act, and introduces several new features into the legislation on this subject. Its main object is to provide for an adequate investigation into and an eventual control of any combines which may be held unduly to enhance prices or restrict trade. The first provision is for the appointment of a Board of Investigation whenever a prima facie case may be made out before a judge that a combine is so injurious. This Board shall consist of one representative of the applicants for the investigation, one representative of the industry affected, and a chairman who shall be a Judge of the High Court. The expense of the investigation are to be borne by the Government, and the report of the Board of Investigation is to be submitted to the Minister for Labour, and be given the widest publicity. If this publicity and the force of public opinion prove insufficient to remedy the abuse in question, then the Bill gives power to the Court to inflict upon the offending combine a fine of 1,000dols. per day for each day the combine continues to act in the manner of which complaint is made, after the lapse of ten days from the date of publication of the report. The Bill also empowers the Governor-General in Council to withdraw tariff protection from the commodities in question, and in the case of patent rights used unduly to restrict output or raise prices, the Government is given power to revoke the patent concerned. Strong as the Bill is throughout, its sting of courseе lies in the last clause which certainly makes it the most advanced example of legislation of this kind that any country in the world has proposed. It will certainly, one would think, be be very considerably modified during its passage through the House, but seeing that the Minister in charge successfully piloted a measure of a similar class through the House, two years ago, it is probable that he will be able to get some of the milder measures placed upon the statute-book. At all events Canada may be congratulated on material progress towards checking an evil, which has grown to such notorious proportions in the neighbouring States.

THE opium revenue is better than the estimate by Rs. 1,35,01,525.

THE Select Committee on the Electrical Bill is now considering that measure and the report will be presented next month.

SIR WILLIAM MANNING, the new Commissioner of Somaliland, took over charge of Berbera last week.

THE Bhawalpur Durbar has sanctioned a permanent annual grant of Rs. 1,200 for the All-India Mohamedan Educational Conference.

SIR HARVEY ADAMSON, Home Member, who arrived here yesterday by the mail steamer will reach Calcutta on return from leave on Sunday evening.

SIR HERBERT RISELY and Sir James Dunlop Smith, who has been appointed as Politiesl Aide-de-Camp at the India Office, arrived yesterday morning by the Calcutta Mail and proceed home by to-day's mail steamer.

COMPLAINTS are appearing in an Arabic journal about the "mismanagement" prevailing in the Hedjaz Railway where because of corrupt practices of officers goods traffic is diminishing and merchants are complaining loudly.

MALIK SHARIF HOSAIN, son of a well-known Zamindar, of the United Provinces has established a sugar factory at Itairampur. Mr. Burn, Deputy Commissioner, Gonda, opened it on 24th January last.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of :—January 1908, Rs. 13.63,95,000, January 1909, Rs. 11,27,39,000, January 1910 Rs. 13,71,86,000.

THE *Times of India* has just added another series, No. V, to its excellent collection of rupee-picture books of Indian life. The pictures, carefully selected and admirably reproduced, cover all parts of India and make a worthy addition to the lot now available. We trust the publishers, after No. VI, will give us all former parts together in a volume.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will shortly take place in London, between Lieut.-Col. Archibald Crawford, Royal Garrison Art., second surviving son of the late James Alexander Crawford, His Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, and Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Col. J. F. Hornby, 12th Lancers, of Sandhoe, Hexham, and of Mrs. Hornby, of Ellwood, Barrasford-on-Tyne, Northumberland.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE GENERAL ELECTION AND AFTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JANUARY 28.

A FEW hours ago I met a Liberal stalwart who has been in the thick of the momentous fight, and said to him, "Well, you are still alive?" "Yes," he replied, in almost passionate tones "more alive than the Lords are. We have got them now—got them by the neck and, by Jupiter, we will screw it like this," suiting the action to the word. The *Westminster Gazette* expresses the same view as my rather excited friend, though in less vigorous terms. "The course of the Liberal Party," says that influential organ of the Ministerialists, "is clear; from the beginning of the Parliament it must concentrate all its energy on the House of Lords' question," What it is thought will happen when Parliament meets is, that Mr. Asquith will propose a resolution arraigning the Peers, which at present seems to be the most convenient way of ascertaining what the strength of his supporters in the House of Commons will be. Not that this will be an absolute test in all circumstances. So far as the Labour Party is concerned they can, I imagine, be relied upon to act with the Liberals on all occasions for as long as the new Parliament endures, and the Nationalists will be solid against the hereditary Chamber if that issue is raised before the Budget be reintroduced. Even Mr. Timothy Healy, who returned to London full of fury against the Government on account of the Budget and perhaps on account of something else, would follow the Liberals in such an eventuality. I am not so sure about Mr. William O'Brien and his more immediate friends. In their present mood they might do anything, but if it be true, as I am credibly informed, that the mass of our fellow subjects in the sister Isle care less for Home Rule than for vengeance against the Peers. The Nationalist Independents will think twice before voting with the Conservatives in favour of the House of Lords. Of course, a great deal will depend upon the way Mr. Asquith's proposal is drafted, if the opening manœuvre be by way of resolution. If the resolution be based on the action of the Peers in rejecting the Budget, not only the Irish Independents but the whole of the Irish might stand aloof and, where would he be then? No doubt, if there is a motion it will be drawn so as to avoid alienating Mr. Redmond and his friends.

The hare started by Mr. Sidney Low early in the week has had a short run. At any rate, if his suggestion has impressed anyone, such a person is unknown to me, and I have discussed the situation with men of all parties. Mr. Sidney Low rather reminds me of the fable of the tailless fox. A writer of leading articles for the *Standard* in the days when that journal upheld Free Trade, he has not been convinced of Tariff Reform and apparently, except in regard to fiscal matters, he has no sympathy with the Liberals. Hence he occupies an even more detached position than Mr. Harold Cox whose disappearance from Parliamentary life is, I fear, permanent unless he can see his away to toe the line on one side or other of the House. If the Conservatives were to drop Tariff Reform,—a pretty big if—he might be one of a great crowd of moderate men who would join the party which Mr. Balfour leads. But *revenons a nos moutons*. Mr. Sidney Low, being himself in a neutral position, would like to see a neutral Cabinet from which Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. Winston Churchill, and Mr. Austen Chamberlain would be excluded, but which would contain Sir Edward Grey, Lord Morley, Mr. Haldane, Mr. John Burns, Lord Crewe, Mr. Walter Long, Lord Curzon, Lord Cromer and Lord Milner with Lord Rosebery as first Minister. Mr. Sidney Low points out that the Sovereign is not constrained by constitutional precedent to entrust the Premiership to the leader of the more numerous party in the House of Commons or to the leader of either party, at any rate, when the situation is so confused as it is as present. No doubt, but suppose Mr. Asquith finds that he has the Irish Party or the bulk of it with him on the only proposals he desires to submit in what must necessarily be a brief Parliament? In that case it is considered that he will have no difficulty, *vis-a-vis* the Throne. Anyhow as I have said Mr. Sidney Low's idea has not caught on. Many quiet people without party prepossessions, would be glad if there was always a neutral Cabinet, and a condition of things is conceivable when everybody would welcome such a Cabinet. But this is not the psychological moment if I correctly realise the position. Mr. Sidney Low's idea is not, however, so far-fetched as one that has obtained currency in unexpected quarters. I allude to the rumour mentioned to me first by an habitue of the Athenæum Club that His Majesty had intimated his intention to insist upon Mr. Lloyd-George being turned out of the Ministry! My informant, it is true, discredited the story, but that such a rumour should be seriously discussed by highly educated men is curious.

If Mr. Asquith could persuade either Mr. Redmond or Mr. Dillon to join the Cabinet, the task he has before him would be simplified, but this solution is dismissed as impracticable. The people of Ireland, it is said, would never stand such an extension of the "alliance" between the Nationalists and the Liberals. Not so very long ago nobody would have conceived a deal between the Conservatives and the Nationalists in the interests of Tariff Reform and Home Rule as within the region of practical politics. I had a conversation on the subject to-day with a former Irish member of Parliament, a man well-known in the commercial world and respected by all acquainted with him irrespective of his politics. I said to him: "Surely, you do not think it probable that the Tariff Reformers would be willing to concede Home Rule in exchange for the support of the Irish Party?" "I do," he said. "I think it quite probable." He added that he is, unlike so many of his countrymen, a pronounced Free Trader and that much as he desired to see Home Rule he would be sorry if that boon was obtained as the price of the Irish Party allying themselves with the Tariff Reformers. His feeling is the same at that of the writer of the remarkable article headed, "What Does Ireland Want," and signed "Irishman," which appeared in yesterday's *Daily Mail*. The Orangemen would never forgive such a compact he admitted, and as for the rest of the ordinary supporters of the Conservative Party they would agree to anything their leaders proposed. This sounds every cynical, but it was not meant to be so and was based on the apparent indifference of the British electors in the present contest to the anti-Home Rule cry. The *Daily Mail*, though it has not yet supported in its leading columns "Irishman's" advice, gives him almost as much prominence as was given to Mr. Blatchford to whom, in my opinion, the marvellous success of the Conservatives in the South of England is mainly due. "What Ireland wants," says the writer in the *Daily Mail* is a National Assembly competent under the Crown to make laws for Ireland, as Canada makes laws for Canada, with a Ministry dependent on the confidence of a Parliament in Dublin, but independent of the Ministry in London." What Ireland does not want are Socialism, State ownership of lands or industries, secular educations, unlimited divorce. To call the sort of Home Rule which will satisfy her separation is absurd. "Why should that be disloyal or impossible in Dublin which is a matter of course in New York." Moreover, Ireland wants Tariff Reform even more than England wants it. But this cannot be given by the Liberals. The Tory Party "is pledged to a Tariff and *is alone capable of persuading the Lords to consent to Home Rule*." The italics are mine. "Why should the Conservative Party by clinging to Orange prejudices, now out of date, compel even Catholics to fall into line with a movement which aims at the destruction of all Churches of the Empire and perhaps of the Monarchy? . . . They may lose Belfast and Liverpool; but they would gain Ireland. And to this they must come sooner or later if the Germans do not intervene." It is perhaps significant that this *ballon d'essai*, as some would call it, has not aroused any bitter protests or scarcely any protests bitter or otherwise. In the opinion of some perfectly sane persons we shall before very long see Tariff Reformers and Free Traders vying with each other to see which can offer the electors the most attractive programme of social reforms. Are we about to see a race between the two Parties to give Ireland Home Rule? Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at Selly Osk, before the appearance of "Irishman's" appeal to the Conservatives' leaders said: "The Liberal Party existed at the mercy of the Independent—always independent—Irish Party, to whom they owed not a few of their victories in British constituencies, and upon whose good will they would be dependent for a majority in Parliament. He was not going to suggest that the Unionist Party was going to make an alliance with the Irish Nationalist Party, or to reap any advantage from their presence in the House of Commons. Unionists' ideas and theirs on the subject of Irish Government were as far asunder as the poles, and Unionists would not yield a jot or a tittle of their sympathy with their loyal fellow-countrymen there, or of their determination to maintain the Union, in order to buy the whole lot of the Nationalist votes if they were to be had for the asking." Well we shall see what we shall see.

Sir Frederic Lely may perhaps be consoled for failing to win in the Sevenoakes division by knowing that if an angel from heaven had stood for any constituency in Kent in the Liberal interest he would have been defeated. The whole of that county has been captured by the Conservatives, even Mr. "Jimmy" Rowlands who beat the veteran ex-Conservative Whip, Sir W. Hart-Dyke, being amongst the rejected candidates. To the very last the Liberals have done badly in the Home constituencies. But they have not been altogether without compensations. The two largest constituencies numerically in the South and indeed in the whole Kingdom—Romford and Walthamstow—resisted a particularly formidable and determined attack by the Tariff Reformer. The electorate of Romford numbers 52,904, that of Walthamstow 39,117. Both are included in Greater London.

MR. AMIR ALI.—TROP DE ZELE.

In connection with the movement to entertain Mr. Amir Ali in honour of his appointment as a Member of the Privy Council with a seat on the principal legal tribunal of the Empire, an address of congratulations appeared in the *Times* early this week. Forty-four signatures were appended and an appeal was made for further names. Next day the same journal contained a letter from Sir Roland K. Wilson, one of the signatories, stating that he had never been asked to sign the document and certainly would not have done so, dissenting as he does very strongly from that part of it which refers to Mr. Amir Ali's action as President of the All India Moslem League, a body whose influence appears to him to be on the whole distinctly mischievous, Sir Roland goes on to say that he had been asked, and had willingly consented to join in a complimentary dinner to Mr. Amir Ali on the occasion of his elevation to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, a promotion which seemed to him well earned by his eminence as a lawyer, and also memorable as a new forward step in that Liberal policy in which the writer believes. He adds:—"The name of Sir Henry Cotton, which was attached to the invitation when it first reached me, appeared to be a sufficient guarantee that no agreement with Mr. Ameer Ali's Indian politics was understood to be implied; but it appears that I was mistaken. At the risk of seeming discourteous, I have no choice but to make it quite clear that the use of my name under the address in question was entirely unauthorized." Sir Henry Cotton joins Sir Roland in dissociating himself from Mr. Amir Ali's action as President of the All India Moslem League, but observes that he would never allow his difference of opinion on any particular point to influence his attitude or feelings in regard to his old friend for whom he entertains so deep an admiration and affection. I am (Sir Henry concludes) one of the most ardent supporters of the movement which has been set on foot to do him honour. There is no party element in this movement: we represent almost every diverse phase of thought, and I sincerely hope that no jarring or inharmonious note will be allowed to interfere with its success."

(Concluded on page 8.)

THE engagement has been announced at Ipoh, in the Malay States, of Capt. McCallum, of the Malay States Guides, son of Sir Henry McCallum, K.C.M.G., Governor of Ceylon, to Miss Birch, daughter of Mr, Ernest Woodroffe Birch, the British Resident of Perak.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Major Herbert Maxwell Martin, the Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt., late of the Prince Albert's Somerset Light Inf., and Norah Sophia, daughter of the late Henry Hugh McNeile, of Parkmount, co. Antrim, and of Mrs. McNeile, of Lyngford, Taunton.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place early in April at Indore, between William Lancelot Crosbie Trench, Public Works Department, younger son of Mr. George F. Trench, J.P., Ardfert, Co. Kerry, and Margaret Zephanie, youngest daughter of the Rev. W. P. Huddleston, of Westcott, Dorking.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

CRISIS IN THE CABINET.

Attitude of the Nationalists.

EXCITING DAYS PROMISED

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

Mr. Redmond, speaking at Dublin, said that the Nationalists were united and more powerful than ever. They cannot and will not approve of the Government passing the Budget and postponing the anti-Lords' action.

It was inconceivable that Mr. Asquith would wreck and drive the Liberal Party into the wilderness for twenty years by breaking the pledge that he would not assume office unless he received assurances that he was able to curb the veto of the Lords.

Ireland supported the Government on the faith of that pledge. Mr. Redmond said he would subordinate every other question, even the Budget, to the one question of Home Rule.

The *Daily News* says that there is a firm impression that the Cabinet is confronted by a crisis of some severity.

Mr. Macnamara, speaking at Camberwell, said that the Budget is going through in double-quick time.

Mr. O'Brien, speaking at Cork, said that he was confident that the Independents would sweep Ireland. He denounced the Redmondites as "Molly Maguire Statesmen" and puppets of an abominable secret society. £5,140 was subscribed at the meeting, including £500 from Lord Dunraven and £100 from Lord Castletown for a newspaper to promote the "All for Ireland" movement.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

The Labour Conference has passed a unanimous resolution, declaring that a non-elected Chamber is an anachronism, and that the House of Lords should, therefore, be abolished. They rejected an amendment opposing any Second Chamber. They were unanimous in advocating an Act, providing for adult suffrage and the payment of Members of Parliament, the abolition of plural voting and an amendment of the Corrupt Practices Act. Female Suffrage was omitted on the ground that it would wreck the Bill.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

It is increasingly probable that Mr. Winston Churchill will succeed Mr. Gladstone.

The *Times* says that Mr. Redmond's speech profoundly modifies the situation. Notwithstanding, we do not believe the Government will change its policy. The only effect of yielding will be to provoke "crisis before the question of the House of Lords is even reached."

The *Times* Lobbyist reports that the Government does not intend to resign despite difficulties. The question of obtaining assurances regarding the anti-Lords' action been waived.

THE FRENCH FLOODS.

Seine still Rising.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

The Seine is still rising. The French Chamber has unanimously passed the grant of 20,000,000 francs mentioned on the 7th instant.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

The Seine was several inches higher yesterday, but is hoped that it has attained the maximum height to-day.

Mr. Pichon has received £10,000 which had been voted by the Canadian Parliament.

THE ACCIDENT TO A FRENCH CRUISER.

Captain Punished.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

The Captain of the French cruiser "Chateau Renault," which went ashore at Cape Spartel on the 31st January, has been removed from his command.

THE PRUSSIAN FRANCHISE.

Scene in the Diet.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Chancellor has introduced the Franchise Bill. The Diet was crowded. The Chancellor was greeted with a prolonged storm of hooting from the Socialist benches. Herr Bethmann von Hollweg, replying amid continual interruptions, said that no agitation would affect the decision.

THE LATE MR. SEDDON.

London Memorial Unveiled.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 10.

The Duke of Argyll unveiled at St. Paul's the memorial of the New Zealand Premier, Mr. Seddon. He paid an eloquent tribute to his services to Australasia.

THE CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Lasker-Schlechter Chess match has been drawn five all. Lasker thus retains the championship.

THE DEPORTEES' RETURN.

A Criticism.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

The *Morning Post*, commenting on the release of the deportees, says that as arrests and releases rest on the authority of the Indian Government and evidence is not published, we cannot concur in the strictures of some Anglo-Indian writers on the release of the prisoners.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

Another deportee, Krishna Kumar Mitra, has arrived in Calcutta and was met by his friends and admirers. He is also reticent of his prison experiences and speaks highly of the behaviour of the jail authorities.

Subodh Chandra Mallik, the deportee, who was kept in Almora, reached Benares yesterday and will probably stay there now.

LATER.

Quite a large gathering assembled at Howrah Station to meet Babu Krishna Kumar Mitter, one of the Deportees. He came by the Punjab Mail and on arrival at the platform was garlanded by Professor Herambo Chunder Mittra. He drove to College Square, followed by a procession singing "Bande Mataram." At College Square he was received by the Hon'ble Bhupendra Nath Basu, Mr. Arabindo Ghose, Moulvi Dedar Bux and others. Prayers were offered by Brahmo priest, Shivavanth Shastri, after which the gathering dispersed.

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 11.

Commenting on the release of deportees, the *Pioneer* writes: Whether the authorities out here are altogether responsible for the constant veering from punishment to concession and concession to punishment, one cannot but say that, whoever the author of this policy may be, it is certainly calculated to cause more surprise than admiration. It is a curious method of encouraging loyalists to co-operation, to release gentlemen who, in Government's opinion, have been "culpably implicated" in sedition. Whether Government were right or wrong in so regarding the gentlemen their release accompanied by such explanations as have been given is only likely to have one of two unfortunate results. It will be taken either as a sign that Government acknowledges having made an egregious mistake or as a symptom of Government willingness to give way to clamour provided that clamour be sufficiently loud or prolonged.

LIEUT. ETHERTON'S ADVENTUROUS JOURNEY.

From India to the Altai Mountains.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

Lieutenant Etherton of the Garwhal Rifles has arrived at Altai in Mongolia after an adventurous and perilous journey from India. He has obtained some notable big game trophies in the Pamirs and the great Altai Mountains and is now making his way to the Trans-Siberian Railway. Thence he rejoins the regiment.

RUSSO-AUSTRIAN ENTENTE.

Status Quo to be Maintained.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

Negotiations are successfully proceeding between Russia and Austria which will probably end the longstanding tension between them concerning the Balkans. Both are agreeing to maintain the *status quo*. The announcement causes great satisfaction in Sofia where it is regarded as an eminently peaceful sign.

JAPANESE LABOUR IN CALIFORNIA.

Exclusion Law Accepted.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

A telegram from Washington states that the Immigration Committee representatives have reported unanimously in favour of the Bill introduced by the Californian, Mr. Hayes, excluding Japanese labourers from the United States.

THE BULGARIAN LOAN.

Largely Oversubscribed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 11.

The Bulgarian loan has been largely oversubscribed.

GANG OF RAILWAY THIEVES.

Batch on Trial at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 11.

The Sessions Judge has commenced the hearing of the case in which a gang of twelve Multani Hindus and Mahomedans stand charged by the Railway Police with being concerned in a series of thefts committed on various lines in India. The accused were committed for trial after a preliminary enquiry before the Assistant Collector.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Arrival in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

His Excellency General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V.C., K.C.B., and suite arrived at Howrah this morning at 6-30. After inspecting the Guard of Honour, consisting of native infantry, His Excellency drove to Government House. The usual salutes were fired from Fort William.

POLITICAL DACOITIES IN BENGAL

Another Arrest.

UTILIZING THE CRIMES ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

Yesterday morning, Harendra Kumar Banerji, a resident of Dacca, was brought down to Howrah under arrest in connection with the political dacoities committed in Bengal during the last six months. The accused was arrested at Kushtea on Wednesday night by the Bengal C. I. D. Harendra was first arrested some time ago at Kushtea in connection with the Haludbari dacoity case, but was discharged by the District Magistrate of Nuddea. The accused is alleged to belong to a gang who will be placed before the District Magistrate of Howrah under Section 400 I. P. C. The case will be heard in camera under the new Crimes Act.

In connection with the recent political dacoity at Soleganti, Khulna District, it is alleged that the dacoits took away about Rs. 5,000 in cash and jewellery.

The Nangla dacoity case, which is pending before the Special Tribunal, was committed at Nangla about eight miles from Soleganti. Since the Haludbari dacoity, committed in October last, three dacoities, alleged to be of a political nature, have been committed in the Jessore and Khulna Districts.

A report of another dacoity has been received by the District Police of Alipore. The house of a rich money-lender of Bistupur was broken open by a gang of up-countrymen who after mercilessly assaulting the inmates, took away the cash and valuables. The police are enquiring, and so far no arrests have been made.

RAID ON QUETTA-CHAMAN RAILWAY.

Badmashes from Afghan Frontier.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 11.

The Quetta correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* wires:—

The Pathan police constable, named Bahar, who, in conjunction with other Pathans, looted Saidka Hamid Railway station and robbed shopkeepers, has been captured in his village, Toba, sixty miles from Said Hamid. It seems the robbers quarrelled over the spoil. The Pathan constable broke the thigh of one of his confederates, a Mullah who goes backwards and forwards to Gulistan, and shot another, a Kandhari. Apparently Bahar and Kandhari had a regular duel, firing no less than thirty shots at each other, one shot hitting the Kandhari below the abdomen, another in the abdomen and a third in the throat, the last killing him. The cartridges, looted with the rifles, were loaded with buckshot. On the night of the 8th inst. the police thana of Kilah Abdullah, about a quarter of a mile from the railway station, was fired into by badmashes.

The Extra Assistant Commissioner of Quetta on tour was in the Rest House in the Fort, the room he occupied having a window opening out in the fort wall, was also fired into. On a shot being fired by a Railway employee the badmashes decamped. Enquiries are being made.

The badmashes are supposed to have come across the Afghan border, which is only a few miles distant. These attacks and robberies have created panic among railway employees in isolated stations.

THE LUCKNOW FALSE INFORMER.

Heavily Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 11.

Yesterday the informer Ganendranath Mazumdar who was charged with giving false information, was sentenced by the Sessions Judge, agreeing with Assessors, to one year's rigorous imprisonment on each of the three counts, namely giving false information against three persons. The sentences to run consecutively.

MISSIONARY VISITOR TO MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 11.

The Rev. Father Henry, Superior-General of the Mill Hill Fathers, having visited Borneo, the Philippines and Ceylon, arrived in Madras this morning and is the guest of Archbishop Colgan. He visits missions in the Diocese and proceeds to the North before the hot weather sets in.

TRIBAL RIOT IN BASTAR STATE.

Bazaar Looted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAIPUR, FEBRUARY 11.

News reached Raipur two days ago of a rebellion among the Muria tribe of the Bastar Feudatory State. The bazaar was looted. The Feudatory Chief wired for protection to the British Police force. Two hundred Police were sent under Assistant Superintendents Drury and Duke. The cause of the rebellion was not definitely ascertained, but it is reported that the discontent is due to harsh forest rules. The people are anxiously awaiting reports of the safety of the Feudatory Chief and the Dewan.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-COL. INGLIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

A report has been received of the death on the afternoon of 10th instant, of Lieutenant-Colonel Inglis, Divisional Judge, Peshawar. Lieutenant-Colonel Inglis suffered a severe collapse in the Court on the 4th,

TRANS-FRONTIER TRADE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 11.

The returns of Trans-Frontier trade of India with adjacent countries for the seven months ending October last, show a decrease of about 40 lakhs as compared with the previous year and are practically the same as in 1907. The chief falling off was in connection with the trade of Nepal and Tibet. Trade with Afghanistan increased in value by about 6·14 lakhs, while there are substantial increases in trade with Persia and Lusbda.

FIGHTING SEDITION.

Imperial League of Loyalty Founded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 11.

A meeting of the Imperial League was held yesterday in the premises of the Madras Landholders' Association, with the Maharaja of Bobili in the chair. Among those present were Raja Ittiyapuram, Zamindar of Kalesvarapuram, the Zamindar of Tiruvur, Raja Venugopal Bahadur, Mr. P. Rama Narayanier M. A., of Kalahasti, Mr. V. Rama Rao, representative of the Raja of Venkatgiri and Mr. G. Venkatranga Rao, M. A. The proceedings commenced with the reading of a letter from the Rajah of Venkatagiri regretting his inability to attend and a telegram from the Hon'ble Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur to the same effect.

In course of his opening remarks explaining the objects of the meeting the Maharajah of Bobili observed that in September last, he had, in consultation with the Rajah of Venkatagiri and the Hon'ble Rajah of Kurupam, addressed a circular letter to a large number of zamindars and noblemen of the Presidency inviting their attention to the recent outburst of political crime and anarchical spirit in certain parts of the country and urging the need for starting a permanent organisation with a view to put down the forces of disorder, to impress upon the popular mind the manifold blessings of the British Rule and the most serious consequences of weakening its foundations and to promote unflinching loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor. And in response to this appeal he had received letters from nearly thirty leading zamindars and other noblemen of the Presidency, including the Prince of Arcot, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Raja of Ettiyapuram, the Hon'ble the Raja of Darakota, the Hon'ble Zamindar of Doddasappanayakkanur and Mr. Foulkes, the zamindar of Salem, expressing their hearty approval of the proposal and support for any organisation of the nature indicated in his Circular. Encouraged by this cordial assurance of co-operation, he said, that he had started a League under the name of the Imperial League and convened the present meeting of those who have signified their approval of its aims and objects to pass byelaws for the League, to arrange a programme of its work and to appoint its office-bearers.

The members present discussed the draft of the bye-laws and passed them with a few verbal alterations. The following office-bearers were appointed:—Presidents, the Maharajah of Jeypore and the Rajah of Ettiyapuram, Secretary, Mr. G. Venkataranga Rao, M.A. Treasurers, the Bankof Madras. The following is the form of declaration each member is to sign:—"I do hereby declare that I am a loyal subject of His Majesty, the King-Emperor of India that I have every sympathy with the object of the Imperial League and I agree to adhere to and act according to its rules and principles as set forth in the bye-laws which I have carefully perused." The Maharajah of Bobili has paid Rs. 1,000 as donation towards the funds of the League.

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

An Association called the Imperial League has been formed by the noblemen and gentry of Bengal to promote good feelings between Government and people and to encourage active loyalty towards His Majesty the King-Emperor. A General Committee with a provisional Executive Committee has been formed. The Maharaja Dhiaraja Bahadur of Burdwan is President of the General Committee and Maharaja Sir Prodyot Cumar Tagore, its Secretary, the former nobleman is at present doing the work of President of the Provicial Executive Committee.

THE INDIAN PEOPLE'S FAMINE FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

The Sixth Report of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust for year 1909 has been issued. It appears that the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund inaugurated in March 1908 was closed early in 1909 and the Trust was subsequently credited with Rs. 1,97,933 by transfer of the unspent balances of the famine relief fund in the hands of the Central and Provincial Executive Committees and of certain belated collections of subscriptions. The endowment figure of the trust has remained unchanged viz Rs. 28,10,000.

THE "ENGLISHMAN" LIBEL SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

At to-day's hearing of the *Englishman* libel suit appeal Mr. Bagram on behalf of the *Englishman* said that after the cross-examination of Lajpat Rai, it would be open to the defendant to submit that there was no case for him to answer because plaintiff, by his own evidence, showed that there was no libel. The case is proceeding and it is likely to take a couple of days more.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st April 1909 to the 29th January 1910 show a gain of Rs. 1,96,45,122 compared with corresponding figures for 1908-09 and are less than those of 1907-08 by Rs. 7,76,280.

Mr. Grant, Permanent Way Inspector, North-Western Railway, is granted the honorary rank of Assistant Engineer.

The Railway Board has sanctioned the transmission by the South-Indian Railway of an indent to England for bridge girders required for renewals on the Calicut section and Podanur Metupalium branch.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 11.

Captain T. G. J. Torrie, Commandant of H. E. Governor's Body Guard, proceeded this evening to the Staff College at Quetta. He was succeeded by Captain R. B. Worgan, 20th Decean Horse.

MADRAS HEALTH OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 11.

When Captain T. S. Ross, I. M. S., who has been appointed Resident Surgeon at General Hospital and lecturer on Biology at the Madras Medical College is relieved of his duties as Health Officer to the Madras Corporation he will be succeeded by a general practitioner and not by a Member of the Indian Medical Service.

THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The Musical festival has run its course and has ended, and it but remains to hope that this in conjunction with the present two concerts in which the Governor's band also appeared will form a firm foundation-stone on which to build up for the city the regular succession of high class musical entertainments which it should have. Two questions, however, present themselves and though at present we have no intention of attempting to supply the answers we give them in order that they may be considered. The first arises out of an oft-made complaint that the prices of seats are too high. In all the last five concerts this has not been the case, in fact the cost of a season ticket for the festival cost, to be exact, two pence more than would be paid for a single seat to hear the Withers' Concert Party in London. Yet the Novelty Theatre has not been filled. Is there, therefore, any truth in the allegation about high charges? The second question is less easy of statement. It has been said that Bombay is highly appreciative of the arts. Yet in the last few days there have been murmurs that the fare supplied has been too classical. Such of our readers as have not attended the festival will have read what has been provided and whilst by no stretch of the imagination could it be termed light music yet it has been far from the ponderous style which for a time held sway in England encouraged by people who in a very great many cases were music lovers for the sake of effect rather than in reality. There lies hidden the second question: How far can Bombay justify its claim to be a musical city? If it can justify its claim—and this week has not given incontrovertible proof—then there must be considered the problem, How is it possible to provide such music as has been given within the last four days? Let the fact be looked squarely in the face, an artist of high rank can hardly be expected to make long journeys for the sake of educating a public so that he may at some future time play to full houses, for, after all, music has its side of pounds, shillings and pence. That there is a strong section of genuine music lovers we know full well, but how is the musical standard of the city *as a whole* to be raised. We hear of schemes afoot. May they prosper so that next year there may be another Bombay Musical Festival!

Having looked for a moment at that question we may turn to last night's concert. A small notice on the front of the Programme announced that Madam Beatrice Trevor was unable to appear owing to illness and it must have been read with regret by many, for Madam Trevor has proved herself as being in the front rank of the Lady Vocalists who have been heard in Bombay. We sincerely hope that her cold against which she fought so bravely on Tuesday may soon be better and that she may be heard again here frequently. The place which she left vacant in the programme was not filled and all the items were contributed by the Withers' Concert Party and His Excellency's band. A very large section of the audience showed how fully it appreciated the playing of Schubert's unfinished symphony and many must have wished that there had never been reasons for its popular title. The first movement was played, and we think it can be said faultlessly, and without doubt was the best contribution of the orchestra to the festival in every way. Mr. Withers, too, somehow seemed to have kept his best for last night in Boellmann's "Variations Symphonique" for both 'cello and orchestra and in it he proved his claim to being the possessor of the finest technique of to-day. The piece lacks some of the elements which appeal to a general audience, but the recall which he received was the most enthusiastic any artist could wish and there was no little disappointment that he attempted to pass so large a share of the credit to Mr. Behr and his orchestra who nevertheless received no more than they deserved. Later Mr. Withers gave two far more sympathetic pieces "L'Escarpolette" (Barnes) and "Am Springbrunnen" (Davidoff), in which he was recalled. Madame Elzy gave first Tschaikowsky's "Doumka," a piece demanding extraordinary skill but making little appeal in other ways so that her recall was all the greater compliment. Later in "Two Etudes" by Chopin she was able to give more of her own spirit and increased the cordiality of her reception accordingly. We hope that Mr. Bennett will not object to the use of the word versatile. The change from the almost oratorical idea which runs through "Night" to "Le Mulotier de Tarragonne" and from Somerville's setting of the wellknown lines from "Maud" to "The Yeomen of England" could only be attempted and accomplished by one who was versatile without giving grounds for comparison. When we have said that the orchestra also contributed an excellent rendering of the Prelude to Act III of "Lohengrin" we have only one word to add. We are sorry that the Festival is over.

THE 10TH JATS.

A Suspect Arrested and Discharged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

Kusalpal Sing was found loitering in the lines of the 10th Jats and subsequently arrested. He was produced before Mr. Bompas, District Magistrate of Alipore, to-day, who after enquiring into his past antecedents discharged him.

MADRAS BOARD OF REVENUE.

Changes in Personnel.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 11.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. J. Weir, First Member of the Board of Revenue who has been ill for some time, has been granted leave to England. The Hon'ble Mr. W. O. Horne will take over charge of his duties in the Land Revenue and Forest Department. The Hon'ble Mr. R. H. Shipley, Collector of Chingleput, has been appointed acting Fourth Member and will be in charge of the Separate and Revenue Department. Mr. G. H. B. Jackson will be Collector of Chingleput until the return from leave of Mr. L. Vibert.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 9th February:—

The standing crops are suffering from insufficient moisture in parts of Poona, and Sholapur, slightly damaged by insects in parts of Karachi, by rats in West Khandesh, by frost in Karachi, Hyderabad, and Upper Sind Frontier, and generally good elsewhere. Threshing kharif continues in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, Konkan, Khandesh, Poona, Palanpur. Rabi harvesting in progress parts Kairs, Broach, Surat, Kanara, Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha, Kolhapur, Cotton picking progessing Gujarat, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Bareda, Cutch, Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Deccan, generally in good condition. Drinking water generally sufficient. Irrigation water deficient parts Poona, Grain stocks sufficient. Prices fallen Karachi Larkana, risen Ahmednagar Poona, Bijapur, Belgaum stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 20 to 41 Gujarat 3 to 23 Konkan 2 to 40 Deccan 7 to 32 Karnatak 20 to 32 per cent. less than normal.

INDIAN RESPONSIBILITIES OF LIBERAL POLITICIANS.

"The Indian Responsibilities of Liberal Politicians" is the subject of an article in the "Nineteenth Century and After" by Sir Bampfylde Fuller, first Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal.

Four years, he says, have hardly passed since India heard of the electoral revolution which placed her under the tutelage of an absolute and enthusiastic Liberal Government. "They have," he declares, "been the most eventful of her history as a ward of Parliament, from the days when old John Company made over his trusteeship to the hands of the English people. For the first time since the Mutiny sedition has openly paraded itself, armed with bomb and pistol, and acclaimed by the admiration of native journalists and orators. It is no longer an axiom of Indian administration that the persons of Europeans should be inviolate: there have been assassinations, attempted and successful; threatening letters disturb the conventionality of official mail bags; no longer throughout India, can our magistrates and police officers pride themselves on mixing with the people unarmed and unguarded; open insult has been offered to the Viceroy; his life has even been attempted. Energetic endeavours have been made to subvert the loyalty of the Native Army. Our native police has been terrorised, and has lost much of the prestige which usefully supported its inherent weakness. Accordingly violent crime has increased. It has been necessary to strengthen the law against sedition on platform and in Press, and to establish special tribunals for the trial of offenders. Indians of respectable position have been sentenced in numbers to imprisonment; some have been arrested and deported without trial under an old law which, for practical purposes, has been well-nigh forgotten. Most serious of all, thousands of young men have been swept into the net of revolutionary politics, and have sacrificed to false ideals all the hopefulness of their lives.

THE QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

Sir Bampfylde Fuller asks how far the Liberal Party is responsible for these evil times. Only one defence, he states, is possible—that the dragon's teeth were sown by others, and that the Liberal Government was involuntarily confronted with a grievous harvesting. According to the Master of Elibank the troubles were a distressing heritage, burdening Lord Morley's succession to office—to speak plainly, they were the consequences of Lord Curzon's administration of Indian affairs. This statement, says Sir Bampfylde Fuller, should not be permitted to pass unchallenged. The question involves a moral of great practical importance—"whether the antagonism with which an alien dominion must always find itself confronted is quickened by the unswerving recognition of the maintenance of public tranquillity, the protection of the poor, and the education of the young as the paramount objects of government, or by a policy which, equally well intentioned, is willing to sacrifice these objects, in some degree, to the conciliation of the most self assertive classes of the community." Whatever views may be held as to the results of Lord Curzon's Viceroyalty, there are, Sir Rampfylde holds, few "who will not accept it as illustrating the former of these alternatives: nor will there be many who will deny that the terms of the latter alternative fairly outline the Liberal policy of the past four years." In a retrospect going back four and a half years—to the concluding months of Lord Curzon's term of office—he shows that the state of India was absolutely tranquil. The Nationalist theme of the present day—that India is seething with discontent and sedition—had not entered the head of the bitterest of writers. Of anti-British conspiracies, of open defiance of law, of assassinations in the name of politics, there was no thought, not to say no mention. But what about the boycott which followed the partition of Bengal? This, Sir Bampfylde points out, was proclaimed before Lord Curzon had left the country. In its inception this attack upon British trade was mere windy declamation and would, he holds, have collapsed at once before any determined opposition on the part of the State. Out of the anti-British boycott grew the sedition and anarchism which it has cost the Government so dear to combat. While it is true that the Liberal Government found the boycott proclaimed when it came into office, the movement had at that time not organised its forces, and was shown by actual experience to be within the control of the Government. It was under the Liberal Administration that the boycott grew into general, activity, with its offshoots of sedition and outrage, because, without doubt, its leaders were confident that some members of the Liberal Party viewed it with sympathy, and that the party, as a whole, was unwilling openly to withstand it.

TRIFLING WITH DANGER.

The leaders of the anti-British crusade had, Sir Bampfylde Fuller maintains, good reason for such an impression. They found that an agitation which they knew full well to have far-reaching consequences was treated by the authorities as an ebullition of harmless petulance which only needed coaxing to subside. Such was the attitude of the Government that "the more ill-natured of its critics found reason to believe that the Liberal Party was disposed actually to foment unrest in order to claim credit for subsequently allaying it." The situation was, says Sir Bampfylde, dramatically presented to the Indian public by his own experiences as Lieutenant-Governor of the new Province. "To the Government the clamour with which I was assailed in the Bengali newspapers was, "he says, no doubt inconvenient; and to those who were not in close touch with the situation, and did not realise the serious character of the anti-British crusade it may have been disconcerting to hear of special measures of police, and of strikes amongst schoolboys who had been fined for riotous behaviour in the towns. The Bengali newspapers, of course, made the most of these incidents. But, were I mistaken, it was bad policy to cancel my orders in such matters; and events have shown that I did not judge the situation too seriously. For a time there was a lull in the agitation which satisfied the Home Government that it had correctly interpreted the signs of the times. But already the shadow of Nemesis was approaching. The misconduct of student passed all bounds, and an attempt was made to check it by enjoining the very measures in support of which the Lieutenant-Governor had resigned. Three months later the State found itself confronted by a widespread conspiracy which attempted to involve the native army in its influence. Light-hearted contempt changed to serious apprehension, and it was impossible to avoid the necessity of a complete change of policy. Thenceforward to the present time India has been subjected to threats of repression such as she had not known since the Mutiny. "The promoters of unrest have," Sir Bampfylde Fuller points out, "throughout been supported by certain members of Parliament who have made it their business to vilify the officers of Government and to palliate sedition. These gentlemen are adherents of the Liberal Party, but the party in its overwhelming strength could easily have afforded to disown or suppress them. It has not attempted to do so until quite recently. It has blown hot and cold as its feelings have been swayed at our time by sympathy and at another by apprehension." Liberal policy has not grasped this situation. By attempting to conciliate the extremists it has put them in good heart, while men of moderate or loyal views, finding the battle standards lowered and the war cries silenced, have drifted across to the extremist camp, or have abandoned in hopelessness a struggle in which their leaders assist the opposite side. Under the head of "Loyalty as a Discount" Sir Bampfylde Fuller remarks: "In home politics Liberal statesmen do not dream of snubbing their own adherents in deference to the susceptibilities of the other party. Let this is precisely the course they have followed in the infinitely more dangerous atmosphere of India."

LORD CURZON'S CRITICS.

It must, says Sir Bampfylde Fuller, be conceded that during the past three years an idea has been abroad that Lord Curzon is, somehow or other, to blame for the Indian unrest. In Army circles he has been condemned because, by interfering unnecessarily in cases of what are euphemistically termed "collisions" between British soldiers and natives, he led the natives to believe that they might insult and even offer violence to soldiers with impunity. The only shadow of foundation that exists for such an impression is to be found in some cases, few in number, in which the Government of India, Lord Curzon being Viceroy, interfered to reprobate the ill-treatment of natives by soldiers. There is, however no one of good feeling but must appreciate the deplorable results of allowing incidents of this kind to pass unpunished. Cases of such maltreatment decreased very notably during Lord Curzon's last two years of office. The article concludes with an examination of some of the leading points of Lord Curzon's policy.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, JAN. 28, PARIS, JAN. 29.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

COURT.—The King, who arrived in London on the previous afternoon from Sandringham, went to Windsor on Friday. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Victoria and the Prince and Princess of Wales, arrived at Windsor the same afternoon. Saturday being the anniversary of the death of Queen Victoria their Majesties with the Prince and Princess and other members of the Royal Family were present, at a special service at the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore.—The King and Queen on Tuesday received at Windsor Castle the members of the Special Mission sent to announce to his Majesty the accession of the new King of the Belgians.—It is stated that under medical advice, the King will again go to Biarritz this year to escape the trying winds of early spring and that the date provisionally fixed for his departure from England is March 3.—Prince and Princess Fushimi of Japan lunched with the King and Queen on Tuesday.

Fire in a Scottish Mansion.—Dargavel House, an old mansion, 12 miles from Glasgow, was on Saturday almost gutted by fire.

Ireland.—At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation on Monday Counsellor M. Doyle was elected Lord Mayor for the coming year, receiving 49 votes against 11 for a Sinn Fein candidate.

Law.—Dr. Rawnsley, and Army medical officer who sought to recover damages from the proprietors of the British Medical Journal for alleged libel, has been awarded £750 damages.

New Board of Admiralty.—Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Fisher, retired on Tuesday from the post of First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, and it was announced in Tuesday's "Gazette" that Mr. Reginald McKenna, Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Arthur Wilson, Vice-Admiral Sir F. Bridgeman, Rear-Admiral, Sir R. Jellicoe, Captain C. E. Madden, and Mr. G. Lambert have been appointed Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral.

Royal Geographical Society.—At Monday's meeting of the council of this society it was decided to award a special gold medal to Commander R. E. Peary and a silver replica to Captain Barlett.

The General Election.—Up to Wednesday night 598 members had been returned—324 Liberals, 37 Labour members, 65 Nationalists, 7 Independent Nationalists, and 255 Unionists. The Ministerial majority was therefore 88. The Ministerialists have gained 19 seats and the Opposition 117.—Mr. Asquith has been elected for East Fife by a considerably increased majority.

The State Opening of Parliament.—The King will open Parliament on February 15 in full State. The Queen will accompany his Majesty, and there will be the usual procession to and from the Palace of Westminster.

Wills.—Probate has been granted of the will of Mr. George Salting. The net personalty is valued at £1,287,909. He left £10,000 to be distributed among London hospitals, £2,000 to a hospital in Sydney, New South Wales, and the bulk of his property to a brother who predeceased him. His residuary property will, it appears, devolve on Lady Binning, the daughter of this brother.—Mrs. E. Bannister, of South Kensington, has left specific bequests and the residue of her estate—in all over £11,000—to charitable institutions.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The original scheme for the application of part of the New South Wales "Dreadnought" fund to the establishment of farms for the training of immigrant youths from England has been modified by a compromise. A sum of probably £45,000 will be vested in trustees, who will maintain out of the income specially selected immigrants, at Government agricultural colleges—Sir Robert Best, Commonwealth Minister for trade and Customs addressing the inter-State farmers' conference on Wednesday, urged improved methods of agriculture with the object of so increasing the wheat production of Australia as to render Great Britain independent of foreign supplies. He hoped to see ultimately a reciprocal preferential arrangement throughout the Empire.

Canada.—The express train which left Montreal on Thursday night last week for Minneapolis left the rails on Friday afternoon as it was approaching a bridge over river near Sudbury. Two carriages fell into the river and another crashed into the stonework of the bridge. Thirty-seven bodies have been recovered and it is feared that some 70 people have been killed.

South Africa.—Mr. Merriman, Premier of Cape Colony, speaking on Saturday, said he trusted in the spirit which made the Union possible, but added that if they who were in the majority adopted a top-dog policy the Union would be a curse instead of a blessing. He declared that a coalition was impossible.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Beef Trust.—The United States Government intends to prosecute the beef packers for alleged violation of the Anti-Trust Law. Two million people in the United States are said to have now enlisted in the meat boycott, which has assumed the character of an anti-trust crusade.

The Atlantic Fisheries Arbitration.—Senator Root will act as chief counsel for the United States in the Atlantic Fisheries Arbitration, which is regarded as the most important arbitration in which the United States has been concerned since the case of the Alabama.

FOREIGN.

France.—Much damage has been done in France by storm and flood. Many people are homeless and some loss of life is reported. In Paris the Seine continues to rise, and on Tuesday nearly 26ft. of water were registered at the Pont Royal. The rise of 1876 has been more than equalled, and the flood on Tuesday reached to within 2ft. of the rise in 1764. Ways and means of transport are considerably interrupted, and in some cases completely paralysed, by the floods. The situation in the provinces is serious, and it is stated that nearly half the country is under water, and that 30,000 people are homeless. Late on Wednesday night it was reported that the floods in the Marne valley were subsiding.—The debate in the French Chamber on the schools question was brought to an end on Monday by a vote, passed by 421 to 145, which expressed confidence in the Government and asserted the necessity of dealing with the new Education Bills before the end of present Parliament.—The French Government is framing a Bill which is intended to purge the army of the criminal elements in its ranks.

Germany.—Speaking at a meeting of the Jena branch of the German Navy League, General Keim declared that people who said there would be no more wars were lunatics. Wars would come from antagonism of economic interests, and it was England, Germany's industrial rival, who would wage the war.

Hungary.—When the members of Count Kuhen Hedervary's Cabinet presented themselves to the Hungarian Chamber on Monday they were received with noisy hostility. The Premier in the course of his speech declared that Hungaro-Croatian differences would be equitably settled.

Japan.—The Japanese Premier and Minister of Finance has presented the Budget Estimates for 1910-11 to the Imperial Diet. The ordinary revenue is estimated at £48,800,000 and the extraordinary at £4,583,000 Ordinary expenditure is put at £42,600,000 and extraordinary at £11,380,000.

Norway.—King Haakon opened the Storthing on Wednesday. The Speech from the Throne announced that the Spitzbergen question was under negotiation with the other Powers interested.

The Casablanca Outbreak.—The Commission appointed to settle the claims for indemnity in connection with the anti-European outbreak at Casablanca has awarded Great Britain £69,956. The Commission examined 3,506 claims, making awards to the total amount of £522,784.

Turkey.—Russia has rejected the Ottoman proposal for the neutralisation of the Manchurian Railways, but is willing to consider any proposals for new railways on their merits. The Emperor of Japan has issued a rescript authorising the South Manchurian Railway to borrow an amount equal to double its paid-up capital, but not exceeding its total capital. In Peking a rescript is reported to have been issued sanctioning an agreement for the construction and financing of a Railway from Chinchow to Aigun by an Anglo-American group.

Turkey.—Hakki Pasha, Grand Vizier of Turkey, made his statement of policy on Monday in the Chamber, which passed a vote of confidence by 187 to 34. The two most important features of the statement were the references to martial law and to the law for the reorganization of the State Departments.

Obituary.—Dr. Blunt, Bishop Suffragan of Hull.—"Times"

THE MURDERS IN INDIA AND THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

In a leading article dealing with the latest murder by Indians, the "Times says:—"No persons with real knowledge of the influence and the intentions of the Indian Anarchists will be surprised that another desperate political murder has been committed in Calcutta. This time the victim is not an Englishman. He was a faithful servant of the Imperial Government, and that in the eyes of the conspirators is enough. . . . This latest murder of an official engaged in bringing some of the Anarchist conspirators to justice, following as it does upon so many others of a similar character, seems to show that the singularly optimistic view of the situation in India which is reported to exist in high circles in Calcutta is not particularly well-founded. Only a few days ago our Calcutta correspondent was assuring us 'on high authority' that there were on grounds for attaching an alarmist significance to the recent extension of the Seditious Meetings Act and the Special Tribunal Act. The general situation, we were informed, was regarded as better than it has been for some time—apart, of course, from 'sporadic Anarchist outbreaks.' But the most ominous feature to un-official eyes about the 'political' murders lately committed in India is, that they do not appear to be 'sporadic,' except in the sense that they are perpetrated at widely distant centres of Brahmin influence. They bear every sign of being acts in a carefully concerted campaign against the law and against the servants of the law. They seem to be planned and directed by the same brains and to be carried out by similar instruments. The race or the religion of the offender against the 'unwritten law' of the conspirators does not affect their judgment. They impartially condemn Christian, Parsee, Mahomedan, or Hindoo, who aids and abets the Government of India in discharging the first and the most elementary duty of all Governments, the vindication of the law. We had occasion not long since to draw attention to the report of the Inspector-General of Police in Bengal upon the 'political' crime of last year within that Province. That document with which, of course, the high authorities in Calcutta must be familiar, does not at all bear out the suggestion that the general situation there can be regarded with an approach to confidence. It reported, amongst other things, that there were 329 murders in Bengal in the period under review, that dacoities had increased to an alarming extent, and—most significant of all—that many of the outrages which it records were viewed with passive, if not with active, sympathy by a number of wealthy and educated men in all parts of India, who, it proceeded to state, looked upon these crimes as being part of the policy for the liberation of India from foreign rule. That attitude is in entire conformity with the teaching of Mr. Krishnavarma and of those Irish patriots from whom he has acknowledged that he has drawn useful inspiration. It is not so easy to reconcile with the buoyant spirit which seems to animate some prominent members of the Government of India. We have no desire to exaggerate the grave character of the murderous 'political' crimes which have become common in India within the last few years, or that of the movement from which they emanate. There are still many symptoms that the masses of the Indian populations are not disaffected towards the rule which bestows upon them the unspeakable blessings of a strong, wise, and just administration, and there is proof that powerful sections of the most influential Indian opinion, from that of the great ruling princes downwards, is actively and enthusiastically loyal. We trust, too, that the elimination from the House of Commons of men like Sir Henry Cotton, Dr. Rutherford, and Mr. Mackarness—the first two by rejection at the polls, and the last by retirement—who systematically sought to hamper the Indian Government in its struggle with Indian sedition, coupled with the success of Mr. Rees, whose Liberalism never prevented him from supporting that Government in the cause of law and order, will not be without effect on any aspiring Indian politicians who may be hesitating between the advanced and the moderate schools. Lord Morley, we do not doubt, will continue, so long as he is in office to repress anarchical crimes with the firmness which he has so often proclaimed to be indispensable. We are confident also that he will not suffer any Radical theories on the inalienable rights of the subject to disseminate dangerous opinions to restrain him from taking the steps which are indispensable to make repression effective. There is no greater authority among Radical thinkers than John Stuart Mill, and John Stuart Mill as the Master of Elibank reminded his Radical critics last August in the House, has laid down in a memorable passage that people must be considered unfit for more than a limited and qualified freedom, who will not co-operate freely with the law and the public authorities in the repression of evil-doers.' For that co-operation from Indian reformers Englishmen of all parties are looking with some anxiety."

In a later article the Times says:—" The Government are confronted, Lord Minto says, with a spirit which is new in India, and this spirit animates associations whose existence is well known to the Government. So is the method by which these bodies do their deadly work. They draw their recruits from among the infatuated young men, whose minds and consciences have been drugged and poisoned by the seditious Press. Lord Minto now admits that this Press has been tolerated too long. It is to be tolerated no longer. The unfortunate dupes of tender years, whom the leaders of the conspiracy collously send to a doom which they do not face themselves are to be saved from the evil influence which trains them to be murderers. 'We are determined,' Lord Minto declared, 'to bridle literary license,' and he went on to say he was glad to believe that the support of the enlarged Council will go far to assure the Indian public that the measures to be laid before it are sound. The first duty of all Governments is, as the Viceroy proclaims, to maintain the observance of the law. It is their business to rule, 'and if need be to rule with a strong hand.' The need for the strong hand in repressing the Indian Anarchists is no longer open to doubt. It is demonstrated not merely by the commission of a long series of murders, but by the manifest fact that these murders have been carefully and systematically directed to the paralysis of the law. The measure is to be introduced on Friday (Jan. 28), and we feel sure that when it is brought in it will be based upon the principles which Lord Morley has so often laid down. The Secretary of State for India is too clear a thinker to have much faith in half-measures as remedies for such evils as exist in India. A Press law, which did not effectively put an end to seditious teaching by insinuation as well as by direct incitement, would be worse than useless. To accomplish its object and deprive the sedition-mongers of their chief instrument for depraving the minds and hearts of their youthful readers, it must be simple, swift, and drastic. Lord Morley's speeches have made it plain that he will not allow any theoretical considerations to stand in his way where so great a matter as the vindication of the law and the personal safety of the agents of the law, in India is at stake. However stringent the provisions may be of the Bill which the Government of India are about to bring in for the suppression of a mischief which they have indeed tolerated for too long, the Viceroy and his advisers will have behind them, we are confident, the strong and steady support of the Secretary of State. Those provisions, it may be assumed will not be confined to regular newspapers. Sedition is disseminated in its worst forms by all manner of printed sheets and leaflets, and these as well as the regular assassination Press must be brought within the scope of the law. We drew attention a short time ago to one of these publications, in which there appeared portraits of Young India's heroes. Among the heroes were some of the best known of the politicians who have loudly denounced crime. But side by side with them were the actual perpetrators of the most heinous of those crimes. That is an example of the kind of patriotic literature which the new Bill may be expected to repress."

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

Dr. A. J. Turner, Executive Health Officer, Bombay, has issued the following notice for general information :—"In the month of January last there were 174 attacks of small-pox and 76 deaths in the City. During the last 10 days we have 102 attacks and 49 deaths. I therefore wish to make it known to the public through the medium of your columns that the prevention of the spread of this disease rest largely with the people by vaccination and re vaccination and removal of all cases to the Hospital. Arrangements could be made for vaccination purposes by applying to the Health Department, Municipal Offices, or to the Superintendent of Vaccination, Parel." There are many Municipal Stations in the City where vaccination is done free of charge.

BURMA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Suggestions for Improving Sanitation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 11.

The Branch of the British Burma Medical Association has had several meetings during the last Conference which were attended a few days by a large number of medical men throughout Burma and outsiders. Amongst the papers the meeting discussed was the question of the prevention of spread of tuberculosis in Burma. The discussion was opened by Colonel W. G. King C.I.E., President of the Burma Branch, who read the interesting paper. He advocated the teaching to school children of important hygienic principles involved in preventing all disease such as the avoidance of over-crowding and badly ventilated dwellings and the obnoxious and dangerous habit of spitting in discriminately. He suggested the organisation of a sanitary service of trained natives of the country, who would be in contact with the people, the scattering of pamphlets and the isolation of tubercular patients. Prolonged and interesting discussion then followed.

The following resolutions was carried unanimously :—"That this Branch of British Medical Association would invite the attention of the Government of Burma to the prevalence of tuberculous disease amongst the population of this country which is becoming an increasing danger to the population generally and that in this, as in all matters connected with public health, it is essential as a first step towards control and prevention, that an organised sanitary service be instituted in this province and that it is desirable that the efforts of this service be aided by an extension of the present course of school hygiene so as to embrace necessary sanitary details as to prevention of tuberculosis ; and that a sanitorium be erected for the benefit of at least one important town population, preferably for Rangoon, so that curative and preventive influence, capable of being exercised by such institutions, may be practically demonstrated to the people.

LATER,

At the last meeting of Burma Branch of British Medical Association there was discussion of the question of registration of Medical practitioners which was brought forward by the President Colonel King. The draft form prepared by the Branch Association, Bombay, had been circulated to members.

The object of the Registration Act is to have an authenticated test to all properly qualified medical practitioners governed by the Medical Council such as exists in Great Britain.

Captain Whitmore did not agree with the proposal of an independent Council, but thought it better to have a Central Council to which all Provincial Councils would be linked; in this manner unity would be assured. The Bombay Draft did not make it plain that it only applied to medical practitioners who practised European methods only and he proposed as an amendment that the matter be referred to a special Committee, which was agree to.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Fenton is appointed Associated Member, Indian People's Famine Trust, vice Sir James Wilson.

The following officers have been appointed Assistant Conservators of Forest Department:—

Messrs. Herbert and Oliphant, United Provinces; Mr. Carr, Central Provinces; Messrs. Wright and Holland, Punjab; Mr. Bensken, Central Provinces ; Messrs. Lawson, Clarke, Milner, Sinzler, and Davis, Burma; Mr. Owden Eastern Bengal, and Mr. Young, Burma.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. J. Dutta, is appointed Probationer Enrolled List,

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kreyer, Cantonment Magistrate is permitted to draw Rs. 500 per mensem as staff pay.

Colonel Maconochy, Deputy Secretary, is granted eight months' leave.

The following officers are permitted to retire:—Colonel T.H. Hutchinson and Lieut.-Colonel W. C. H. Mackintosh and H. N. Warde.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Mitchell is granted an extension up to 25th February.

Assistant Engineer Diamond resigns his appointment.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Thomas officiates as Collector of Customs, 2nd Class.

The services of Mr. Gubbay, Under Secretary, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Greenshields has resigned the Indian Civil Service.

Mr. Carganven, I.C.S., officiates as Commissioner of Coorg vice Mr. Harris.

Mr. Ellis, C.S., officiates as District Magistrate of Coorg.

Major Graves, I.M.S., is temporarily posted to the Madras Presidency.

Mr. Stokes, Bar.-at-Law officiates as Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta vice Mr. Pearson.

ROYAL ENGINEERS P. W. D.

New Scale of Pay.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

A resolution has been issued introducing the incremental scale of pay for Royal Engineers in the Public Works Department and this will take effect from 9th March, 1908. The officers who entered the Department before that date shall have the option of electing with a period of six months either the new or old scale. The following is the scale :—Assistant Engineers 1st year of service, the maximum pay Rs. 460 ; 2nd year Rs. 500 ; 3rd year Rs. 540 ; 4th year Rs. 580 ; 5th year Rs. 620 ; 6th year Rs. 660 ; 7th year Rs. 700 ; 8th year Rs. 750. Executive Engineers 9th year of service Rs. 809 ; 10th year of service Rs. 850 ; 11th year of service Rs. 900 ; 12th year of service Rs. 950 ; 13th year of service Rs. 1,000 ; 14th year of service Rs. 1,050 ; 15th year of service Rs. 1,100 ; 16th year of service Rs. 1,150 ; 17th year of service Rs. 1,200 ; and following years Rs. 1,250.

Officers who elect for the New Scale but actually in receipt of salary and exchange allowance which exceeds their pay under that scale, may continue to draw the difference as a personal allowance until such time as it is absorbed in the increments on the time scale, after which pay will be regulated wholly by that scale and as in the case of Civil Engineers Officers who were promoted to Executive Engineer 1st grade on or before the 8th March 1908 may continue to draw exchange compensation allowance in addition to the new scale of pay. Orders as to the pay to be allowed to Royal Engineers who enter the Department subsequent to the date of this resolution will be issued later.

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

Important Changes.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 11.

Some important changes are notified governing the transmissions of foreign Press telegrams. Proved irregularities may cause the withdrawal of Press Codes. It is also notified that the normal tariff for private correspondence is also applicable to every press telegram of which use is made for some other purpose than that of insertion in the columns of the newspaper to which it is addressed, namely :—

(1) To telegrams which are not published by the receiving newspapers (failing a satisfactory explanation) or which the latter has communicated before publication either to private individuals or to establishments such as clubs, cafes, hotels, exchanges, etc.

(2) To telegrams which the receiving newspaper shall have sold, distributed or communicated, before publishing them itself, to other newspapers for publication in their columns.

(3) To telegrams addressed to agencies which are not published in a newspaper (failing a satisfactory explanational) or which are communicated to third persons before being published by the press.

THE COOPERAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall thank you to allow me a small space in your valued daily to write on a matter of some public importance. Bombay has been rightly called Urbs Prima in India, from its palatial buildings, magnificent roads, enormous traffic and picturesque scenery. But as there is no gold without dross, it is to be regretfully remarked that some defects frequently crep up here and there to mar its beauty, and it is a long time ere they are removed. Many complaints showing the negligent management of the Bombay Municipality find their way in point from time to time and it is a matter of common occurrence to see angry correspondents railing against its state of torpor. I therefore appeal in right earnest to the Civic Fathers and the authorities that be, to take speedy measures to remove the mass of dust and improve the Cooperage ground which is in a most deplorable state and is a standing disgrace which cannot for a moment be tolerated by the gentry, who come there to promenade in the evenings.—Yours, etc.

PHIROZ P. KHANDALAWALA.

SANITARY SURVEYORS IN BOMBAY.

A Press note states :—Admission to the class for training sanitary surveyors held in Bombay under the Executive Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality has hitherto been confined to twelve Government students, of whom eight must have passed the L.C.E. and four the L.M. and S. Examination of the Bombay University. Their fees as the rate of Rs. 25 per mensem are paid by Government, and six scholarships are also granted by Government. If a sufficient number of medical and engineering graduates are not forthcoming, diplomates of the Bombay Veterinary College and passed students of the Engineering Class attached to the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College are admitted to the class and are eligible for vacant free-studentships. The course lasts for six months.

The Royal Sanitary Institute of London having agreed to co-operate in the examination of the class and to grant its certificates to successful students, it is now proposed that the utility of the class should be extended by throwing it open to private students who have passed an examination not lower than either the School Final or the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay or any other Indian University and who agree to pay a sum of Rs. 150 in advance as instruction fee for the six months over which the course extends and who agree to pay a final examination fee Rs. 50 on appearing for the examination. Students who have not attended at least two-thirds of the number of lectures and outdoor demonstrations will not be permitted to appear for the examination, and a student failing to pass the examination for the first time may appear in subsequent years on payment of the examination fee of Rs. 50. It is also proposed that the servants of any Municipal Sanitary Department seeking admission to the class may be exempted from the preliminary qualification at the discretion of the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality. The Governor in Council approves this scheme for the extension of Sanitary Science and trusts that Municipalities will take advantage of the facilities now offered to have their servants properly instructed in modern sanitation.

The acknowledgments of Government are due to the Bombay Municipal Corporation for permitting their Health Officer to supervise this useful course of instruction.

POONA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEBRUARY 11.

In the Hockey Tournament the match this evening was between the Sappers and Miners and the Royal Field Artillery, Kirkee. The former won by seven goals to three. The final for the cup will be played on the 19th.

BOMBAY RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

The following Events will be played to-day :—

2-45—PUBLIC SCHOOLS PAIRS—Eton vs Malvern.

3-30—MARKERS' SINGLES—Sawarkhan vs Jehangir.

The match between Manockji and Hormasji has been postponed owing to the indisposition of the latter.

Sunday 13th February.

3-30—PUBLIC SCHOOLS PAIRS—Charterhouse vs Rugby.

3—MARKERS' SINGLES—Padamji vs the Winner of Sawarkhan and Jehangir.

4—Jamshetji vs Manockji.

4-30—Dinshaw vs Mujeed.

Tickets may be obtained at the Court.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	7	5	21
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	1	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Ghowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	6
E Masagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	19
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	9
G Mahim and Worli	1	2	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	1	14
Hospitals	0	1	14
Total	10	10	97
Thursday last year	7	7	94

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

February 11th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	94	41	1
B	508	322	68
C	144	103	9
D	140	28	0
E	273	96	5
F	85	17	0
G	91	8	1
Total to date	1,137	615	79
Total rats killed			1,752

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

Two More One-sided Games.

Two more games in the Bombay Junior Polo Tournament were played on the Maidan before the Gymkhana yesterday afternoon and were watched by a good number of spectators, a large party from Government House being accommodated in a special shamiana. In the first match General Alderson's four from Poona met the Bhavnagar team, but the game was very disappointing. The Native side were a very inferior combination, being poorly mounted and by no means clever at the game. The result was that the Poona men had a runaway win. In the next match the two Secunderabad teams met. It was a very hard and keen game, but although very little better mounted, the 33rd Cavalry were much the better side. Their easy win over such a good side as the 13th Hussars leaves not the smallest doubt as to the ultimate winners.

GENERAL ALDERSON'S TEAM vs. BHAVNAGAR.

General Alderson's team opened with a strong attack in the first chukker and had the better of it all through. Major Martin, the back opened the scoring with a rather longish shot and after a fast run along the right, General Alderson added a second. The Poona side were round the Bhavnagar goal at once when the second chukker opened and Bhavnagar made one or two spiritless attempts to break away, but on each occasion they found the clean hard hitting of Major Martin too much for them. General Alderson and Major Bremner added goals before the bugle sounded, bringing the score up to four to nil. Just before the end of the chukker Ressaldar Jhan Mahomed did look like getting away, but broke his stick. Bhavnagar made one brief and fruitless attack in the third chukker, but almost at once a fifth goal was scored by Captain Denton after the General had taken down the ball and a sixth quickly followed from the same player. Time—22 mins. 45 secs.

Almost immediately after the interval an unfortunate accident occurred to one of the Bhavnagar team. Ressaldar Sirdar Singh was going for the ball near the centre, when his pony stumbled and fell. The animal rolled on him and the Ressaldar, who appeared to be stunned, was removed on a stretcher. Afterwards it appeared he was severely bruised. His place was taken by Lieutenant Zorarwer Singh. Before the close of this, the fourth chukker, Major Bremner, put on three more goals, bringing the total to nine. Towards the close Bhavnagar were close up and had some chance of scoring, but three of them missed in succession.

Result :—

General Alderson's team	9
Bhavnagar	0

13TH HUSSARS VS. 33RD (Q. O.) CAVALRY.

The opening of this game, which was plenty fast enough gave promise of something much better. The teams at first were well matched and both were very well mounted. The Hussars had a little better game at the start. Both Major and Capt. Hamilton-Grace had shots which were very near the goal, but then a sharp dash down the right resulted in a fine goal by Aliyar Khan the first for the Cavalry. The same player scored again in another minute or so and narrowly missed a third with a hard back-hander. The second chukker opened with some hard play round the Hussars' goal and in a few minutes with all the Cavalrymen well up Aliyar Khan ran the ball through with an easy goal. Straight away almost, W. Kenworthy carried the ball to the Queen's Own goal again and G. Collins added a fourth. W. Kenworthy again put in some good work in a run in which he smartly turned the ball towards goal, but got his shot too far under the ball and missed a rather difficult shot. Time—15 mins. 26 secs.

Expectations of anything like an even game were thus early dissipated, for in the Cavalry team Aliyar Singh was much too good for the Hussars, fine team as they are. Still the game although one-sided was interesting, enough being keenly fought, and full of incidents. Another goal for the 33rd came, immediately on the resumption from a very close melee in front of the posts and soon another followed from a run by G. Collins, W. Kenworthy sending the ball through. A hard drive from W. Kenworthy from midfield seemed to promise an opening, but G. Collins was too closely attended by the back and had to send the ball behind. In the fourth chukker play was more even, but the Hussars missed the ball often. Towards the close G. Collins got the ball in the centre and with W. Kenworthy raced down at a great speed and the latter scored. Immediately on the restart, the 13th Hussars opened their account, Major Bayley running the ball through the goal, and making the score seven to one. In the last chukker Aliyar Khan again scored for the Cavalry. Time—30 mins.

Result :—

33rd Cavalry	8
13th Hussars	1

BOMBAY RACES.

Second Day.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The Stewards Purse, Distance 5 furlongs, 3-10 p.m.

2nd Race—The Melton Plate, Distance 6 furlongs, 3-40 p.m.

3rd Race—The Malabar Hill Plate, Distance 6 furlongs, 4-10 p.m.

4th Race—The Bombay Derby, Distance 1 1-2 mile 4-40 p.m.

5th Race—The Grand Western Handicap, Distance about 1 mile, 1 furlongs 5-15 p.m.

6th Race—The Tem le Mesarie Plate, Distance about 7 furlongs, 5-45 p.m.

7th Race—The Importers Handicap, Distance 6 furlongs, 6-15 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A Special Train will leave

Colaba	2-25 p.m.
Church Gate	2-30 p.m.
Grant Road	2-40 p.m.
Arrives at Mahalaxmi	3-44 p.m.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following race will sail to-day.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	L. Wind H'cap. M S	M. Wind H'cap. M S	F. Wind H'cap. M S
Sapphire	R.H.H. Hopkins & Maj. Muter RE	12 16	8 55	7 45
Turquoise	J.W. Stokes and F. J. Preston	21 37	13 09	9 29
Melody	J.B.K. Macbeth	17 45	15 30	17 30
Eileen IV	J. F. Watson	Scr	Scr	Scr
Issa	E Faulkner	26 03	17 19	13 30

Course : Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon to Starboard, thence to Mark Buoy to Starboard, thence to Committee Vessel, thence to North Karanja Buoy to port, thence to Committee Vessel = 11-55 miles—Time limit 6-45 p. m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3 40 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances.	Entered by
Trixie	4 45	Officers, Gloucestershire Regt.
Lylie	Scr	R.G. Monteath.
Peewit	5 15	Duncan Fraser.

Course : Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon to Starboard, thence to North Karanja Buoy to Starboard, thence to Committee Vessel, thence to Mark Buoy to port, thence to Committee Vessel = 10·48 miles. Time-limit 6-45 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-50 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances.	Entered by
Coralie	4 26	B. Thomas
Maud	3 57	Officers R.E.
Mavourneen	3 57	Newman Taylor.
Clotha	Scr.	J. J. Welch.
Lapwing	8 33	C.N. Meberly.
Valkyrie	4 36	R. Walker.
Curlew	6 35	C. A. Wordsworth.
Sitara	9 52	J.E. Needham.
Marie Louise	10 32	K MacIver.
Weewin	3 17	Mudge and Hoperaft.

Course : Committee Vessel to P. and O "B" Buoy to Starboard, thence to Tucker Beacon to Starboard, thence to Mark Buoy to Starboard, thence to Committee Vessel = 7·2 miles.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

Continued from page 7)

Sir Roland's natural and justifiable protest has also evoked a characteristic letter from Sir George Birdwood who tries to smooth over the difficulties. He writes :—"Should Sir Roland Wilson's letter in the *Times* of this morning help to make an end of the growing practice, often most provoking, of attaching people's signatures to complimentary addresses not formaly submitted to them, let that, so far palliate his not having postponed this publication of it until the dinner to Mr. Ameer Ali had passed from the future into the preterite tense—by which time he might have become content to prefer his protest privately. My signature to the address has been confidingly appropriated by its well intentioned promoters as Sir Roland Wilson's ; while my objection to the address is much more serious than his, it being to the prolonged paragraph in as yet far too previous praise of 'the progressive political parties' in Turkey and Persia. The Government of Turkey, a nominal Parliament and Parliamentary Ministry notwithstanding, remains in the hidden and irresponsible hands of a Committee, which is nothing other than a Vehmic tribunal and that of the aggravated type of the Vehmgericht of Dortmund ; while in Persia the position is worse. Our appreciation in both cases should be procrastinated to the day after the authoritative settlement of the question of the Caliphates, of the Sunis throughout the Turkish Empire, and of the Shias in Persia ; or at least until we are able to discount the effect on them of the destruction of the Parliament House, both at Constantinople and Teheran. These accidents throughout Anterior and Central Asia and Northern Africa rank in supernatural significance with Halley's Comet; and 'the Daylight Comet,' and other cosmical apparitions that are just now affrighting even this stolid isle of ours from her wonted propriety. But all these portents—and even Sir Roland Wilson's letter—notwithstanding, whatever it may be deemed advisable to do 'after the ball,' we, other signatories to the address, will in the present keep our appetites and digestions good for the coming dinner, and in the words of Senicianus, inscribed on the golden votivs ring he conveyed from the shrine of Nondens (British Neptune) at Bath 'Live right cheerily ! unfrighted by the false fire of the gods.'" I myself was not previously aware of the existence of the practice to which Sir George so indulgently refers, much less that it was growing one. For the sake of the recipients of such "complimentary (!) addresses" as well as on other grounds the sooner this extraordinary "practice" is ended the better. In the circumstances Mr. Amir Ali is much to be pitied.

DRAWING IN INDIA.

THIS is a country where men will open an engineers' workshop and foundry without knowing how to draw or to read a drawing. They may have served an apprenticeship to the trade or they may have only served in the office, in which latter case they have to depend in all technical matters on their subordinates whose resources may, and generally do, contain a very great deal of the quality represented by X.

It is also in India that a draughtsman is generally ignorant of the trade to which his work pertains. He makes pretty letters, and joins his lines up nicely but he cannot design, and, lack of essential knowledge, his work requires frequent alterations. Is it any wonder if the making of any new thing involves endless delays, mistakes, changes and general exasperation. To crown all, the self-styled engineer expects his client to pay for the results of his ignorance and will actually plead his ignorance in defence. The client may write all his requirements on paper, but they will not be followed, the workman has a talent for forgetting and the foreman "could not stand all the time over him." One would suppose that the owner of such a factory would try to ensure for his son such an education as would make a master craftsman of him and at least afford sound instruction in the elements of the trade. Such a supposition would be very wide of the mark. It is more likely that the father's ambition will be to give his son a medical or legal training and help to bring about a state of congestion in these professions that at present prevails in the clerical business. There is only one end to this sort of progress—an increase of criminality, which will come more easily to the doctor or the lawyer on account of the nature of his training. We may presently require additional legislation to protect us against those licensed practitioners. Copying drawings for a lifetime will not make a draughtsman in the proper sense, for the man who would design anything must know from experience when he should use cast or wrought iron, brass, steel or other material, and be able to give a good reason for his choice. If the structure or device is required in haste he must know what materials are to be had readily in the shape of plates, bars or rods, and be prepared to make the best use of material that is not exactly what he would like to have. He must know how founders work, and design his castings to suit, as far as may be, the methods of work in the foundry. He should also know how to divide his detail drawings so that they may not be required by different workmen at the same time and most important of all, he must mark correct dimensions at every part where measurements may be required by the workman. It takes longer to learn where dimensions should be marked than it does to learn to draw, and here a workshop experience is invaluable. All drawings should be checked by some person of experience before going to the workshop so that any errors may be corrected before they are repeated in metal. Dotted lines are often used as dimension lines, but as they are also used in drawing, a wavy line is preferable, as it can be at once distinguished from all others. It is made by running a small pinion wheel with teeth of about one-eighth inch pitch along one edge of a T square. Pressure must be applied so as to make a distinct mark, and the marks may be deepened with a small round file or with a penknife, and finished with fine sandpaper. Any drawing pen passed along this edge makes a waved line on paper.

Now that drawings are so easily reproduced by blue printing, there is no reason for letting any original drawings pass into the workshop. In many cases original drawings may be made on tracing paper or cloth placed above a sheet of squared paper which serves as a scale in all directions. This method is especially useful for small details of ironwork drawn to full size. All fancy work should be avoided in working drawings; colouring has gone very much out of fashion since blue printing came into use. Sections previously indicated by colours or hatching may now be indicated conventionally with the aid of stiff cards covered with various designs of stamped cloth used by bookbinders. The card is placed below the tracing, and the area to be sectioned is rubbed with a blunt-nosed brown or other crayon pencil. If there are many different sections they may be explained in a corner of the drawing by means of examples. Modifications in design have often to be made to suit the antiquated methods of work followed in India : so much more work is done by hand here than in Europe, and here again the workshop training is invaluable to the draughtsman as it enables him to take the fullest advantage of all available local resources, and affords an opportunity, after following his subject from the state into rough proportion, of devising some improved mode of finishing the work.

Among the various things taught at scientific and technical schools in India none has been so generally useful as a knowledge of drawing.—"Indian Textile Journal."

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Wemyss says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War office Jan. 25.

Regular Forces.

Cavalry.

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Capt. A H Watt retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Jan. 26.

2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys—Second Lieut. J J Readman to be lieutenant, vice A E Winch, seconded Nov. 25.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Lieut. Col and Brevet Col P H Enthoven, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on the Half-pay List; Major J G Geddes to be lieutenant-colonel, vice P H Enthoven Jan 23.

Royal Garrison Art.—Major G E Galbraith is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health Jan. 23.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. F. V. Jeffreys retires on retired pay Jan. 26.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards.—Capt. R. B. J. Crawfurd is seconded for service on the Staff Jan. 4.

Infantry.

The King's (Liverpool Regt.)—Second Lieut. H H Gilbert to be lieutenant, vice J H S Batten, promoted Dec. 1.

The Bedfordshire Regt.—Second Lieut E J Semini is seconded for service with the Indian Army Dec. 14.

The Royal Irish Regt.—Capt H Anderson retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1909 Jan 26.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt—Second Lieut C B Hackett is seconded for service with the Indian Army Dec. 24.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Lieut H Forbes is seconded for service with the Indian Army Dec 22.

The Hampshire Regt—Capt T Faith retires on retired pay Jan 26.

The Dorsetshire Regt—Second Lieut F G Powell to be lieutenant, vice H M Greenhill, resigned Dec 18.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf—Supernumerary Capt E R Clayton is restored to the Establishment on augmentation Dec 22.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt.)—Lieut. J. L. G. Carter, from the Half-pay List, is restored to complete Establishment, with presedence, next below R. L. Sherbrooke (Jan. 5).

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Inf.)—Capt. J. B. G. Tulloch to be major, vice W. R. J. Ellis, retired (Jan. 12).

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Supernumerary Capt. G. N. Cory D. S. O., is restored to the Establishment on augmentation (Dec. 22).

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)—Capt. A. M. King to be major, vice Brevet Col. J. E. Gough, V. C., aide-de-camp to the King, promoted (Dec. 23).

Army Medical Service.

Major C E Pollock, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be a deputy-assistant director-general (attached to the Department of the Director of Military Operations, vice Lieut-Col W G Macpherson, C M G M B Royal Army Medical Corps, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dec 29.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Major R C Thacker retires on retired pay Jan 26; Qrmr and Honorary Lieut W Duncan is placed on retired pay Jan 24 Sergt Major C W Kinsella to be quartermaster with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice W Dunean Jan 26.

Queen Alexandara's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned staff nurses are confirmed in their appointments their periods of provisional service having expired:—Miss K M Burgess, Miss W Halloran.

Miss E L Murray to be staff nurse provisionally Jan 10.

Army Pay Department.

Col. E. R. Reid, C.B., D.S.O., chief paymaster, is placed on retired pay ; Lieut.-Col. G. C. Smith, Staff paymaster, to be chief paymaster, with the rank of colonel, vice E. R. Reid, C.B. ; D.S.O. (Jan. 23).

MEMORANDA.

Surg.-Gen. F. W. Trevor, C.B., M.B., principal medical officer in India, to be an honorary surgeon to the King, vice Surg.-Major-Gen. C. D. Madden, C.B., deceased (Jan. 6) ; Col. W. F. Cleeve, commanding Royal Art., South-Western Coast Defences is placed on retired pay (Jan. 24) ; Col. A. A. Spottiswoode, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay (Jan. 26) ; Brevet Col. P. H. Enthoven, Half-pay List, to be colonel (Jan. 23). The date of the retirement on retired pay of Qrmr. and Honorary Capt W J Kelly late Army Service Corps is Nov 2, 1909, instead of as notified in the Gazette of Nov 19, 1909. The undermentioned quartermasters and honorary lieutenants are granted the honorary rank of captain :—J. Astwood, Royal Army Medical Corps, W Duncan, late Royal Army Medical Corps (Jan. 24.)

Admiralty, 25th January, 1910.

With reference to the notice in the London Gazette of the 14th December, 1909, the date of retirement of Commander Frank Osborne Creagh-Osborne should be 3rd December, 1909, and not as therein stated.

Sub-Lieutenant the Honourable Humphrey Arthur Pakington has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 30th December.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Herbert Masterman Hughes has been confirmed in the rank of Sub Lieutenant in his Majesty's Fleet. Dated 30th June.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant, Cecil Graham Tonge to be Lieutenant. Dated 18th October.

Admiralty 26th January.

In accordance with the provision of His Majesty's Order in Council of 19th March, 1908 :—

Engineer Commander Henry Thomas Knapman has been placed on the Retired List at his own request.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

MR. BALFOUR AT HADDINGTON.

Mr. Balfour spoke on Jan. 24 at Haddington in support of the Unionist candidate for East Lothian, and said that Mr. Haldane had personally challenged him to say what was the primary question now before the electorate. The primary question before the country was the Budget. The House of Lords, rightly, in his opinion had taken the view that it involved principles of such far-reaching novelty that before it became law the people of the country should be consulted. He would not argue the question of the principles of the Budget, but he would say that it did not supply the financial needs of the country. Beyond the Budget was the further question of the constitutional right of the Lords to do as they had done. He unhesitatingly answered that question in the affirmative. He admitted and maintained that the House of Lords was not so equal with the Commons in matters of finance. But there remained to the Second Chamber a power which it would be madness to take from it—the power in rare cases to make an appeal to the people themselves. Tariff Reform, Mr. Balfour proceeded, was the only practical alternative to the Budget. He viewed it as a method for increasing the industrial activity of the country, and in his view it was absolutely inevitable. Home Rule he held to be not only inimical to the interests of Ireland, but absolutely fatal to the interests of Great Britain. If called to power the Unionists would insist on an immense accretion to our naval defences, in maintaining which the Liberal Government had gravely failed.

MR. ASQUITH'S ELECTION.

Addressing a meeting of his principal workers after the declaration of the poll in East Fife on Jan. 26, Mr. Asquith said:—I am very glad at this the earliest possible moment to have an opportunity of addressing so many of my supporters and workers, and of assuring them of my heartfelt gratitude for the splendid and self-denying exertions which have brought about this magnificent result. They have fought at a disadvantage, if it be one in this election, and that is that owing to the call of other duties I have no myself been able to give anything like the amount of personal attention to the constituency either before or during the contest as has been the case in days gone by and which would have been in accord with my disposition and wishes. As I told some of the electors at the beginning of the contest, I felt from my long experience of the consideration and generosity of my constituents here that they would understand the reason—they would know that my absence was not due to any lack of interest in East Fife. It was simply prompted by the demand made upon me, which I did not feel myself in a position to resist, to aid the Liberal cause in other parts of the country where it is not so happily circumstanced as it is in Scotland and particularly in East Fife. (Cheers.) Whatever drawback, and I do not pretend to exaggerate it, my own personal absence may have been has been more than made up by the splendid self-devotion with which you have thrown yourselves into the fight. During the quarter of a century—it is now nearly that—that I have been politically connected with East Fife, the Liberal Party has never been so well organised for an election as it has been this time. (Cheers.)

Mr. Asquith paid warm personal tributes to his agent and several whom he called his "veterans," and proceeded:—I must not except the ladies from my thanks, for, whatever may be going on in the streets, I have never been at an election in Fife where the women have shown the same amount of interests and enthusiasm. At every meeting they have been to the force, and their keenne s and applause, their intelligent appreciation of what was going on, and their healthy influence on the masculine members of the community have had not a little to do with keeping things in a satisfactory condition. (Cheers.)

I shall go back from Fife to Westminster encouraged, stimulated by what you have done. The condition of things in Scotland affords a welcome contrast to what we have seen in some parts of the United Kingdom. The magnificent solidity of Scottish Liberalism and the Scottish Free Trade Party at this election is an electoral phenomenon which will always be recorded in history. (Cheers.) We have in Fife the St. Andrews Burgs, the Kirkcaldy Burghs, and East Fife, and all that remains is that West Fife, as I hope, should render an equally good account of itself, so that all Fife shall present a solid and unbroken front for Free Trade and against the House of Lords. (Cheers.) I shall take back a message of encouragement to my colleagues and the party. I congratulate you most heartily on having at last attained the object of our ambition in getting our majority past the point of two thousand. (Cheers.) Let us keep it over two thousand. Let us never allow it to sink below that point. I am sanguine that we may rise to a higher level still. I thank you again with all my heart. (Loud cheers.)

MR. HALDANE.

Mr. Haldane has sufficiently recovered from his illness to be able to address public meetings in Haddington. On Jan. 22 he went by motor-car from Edinburgh to Tranent, Macmerry, and Haddington. At Tranent, Mr. Haldane, who wore a shade over one of his eyes, spoke from his motor car in the High Street, and had an enthusiastic welcome. He said he was a wounded warrior recovered from his wounds, and beginning to strike a few good blows on behalf of liberty again—for the liberty of the people to manage their own affairs, unencumbered by the interference of the House of Lords. (Cheers.) It was very encouraging to him to see the splendid response that Scotland had made upon that question. He urged his supporters to keep the enemy to the front, for he had seen the tendency there and all over the country to slip away from the real challenge which was given when the Peers rejected the Budget. What was it that their opponents claimed? Did they claim for the Peers equal rights with the Commons to decide the finances of the nation? Did they claim that it was to be in the power of hereditary legislators to say that they would take away their Free Trade system and give them a Tariff Reform Budget? His opponents had either got to say that or to run away from the position which they took up a few weeks ago. The people's vote was in peril. His opponents were trying to take away its value and its authority by subtle and insidious ways. They talked of Free Trade as old, stale, and musty, but it was not so old, stale, and musty as Protection, which their forefathers overthrew in the interests of the people. (Cheers.) It was on the questions of the House of Lords and Free Trade—for that covered the Budget—that they had to vote. Mr. Haldane mentioned that if he was returned at this election it would be his silver wedding with the constituency, and he added that he was full of fight and energy.

Speaking in the Assembly Room at Haddington, Mr. Haldane said that the claim of the House of Lords was to check and control a Parliament returned by the votes of the people, and they in East Lothian would have cause to bow their heads in humiliation if they submitted to that claim. (Cheers.) With regard to the question of national defence, he said that the provisions for the Army were more complete than they had ever been in recent times. All their cordite was there, all their rifles were there—both for the Territorials and Regulars—and their powder was dry. He had no hesitation in saying that the fleet was in a perfectly efficient condition, and would be more efficient still when the programme which they were actually carrying out at the moment was complete. (Cheers.)

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S MOB.

There were extraordinary scenes at Carnarvon and Bangor on Jan. 22 when polling took place in the contest between Mr. Lloyd George and his opponent Mr. Vincent. Two thousand quarry men from the surrounding districts poured into Carnarvon during the afternoon and paraded the streets, terrorising everyone wearing blue favours—the Conservative colours—that they came across. Fifty policemen had been brought from Manchester, but their presence was not sufficient to keep order. A blue jacket was torn off the back of a little girl of five and ripped to pieces. Even old women were pushed and struck and their blue favours taken away. A man who drove into the crowd in a pony and trap was pulled out of the cart and roughly mauled, the cart being turned upside down and the shafts smashed. Then the quarrymen made for the Conservative Club, dousing aloft a large mud-besmattered picture of Mr. Lloyd George, and yelling election songs. A large pole was used as a battering ram, and the windows highland low were smashed in. A large empty shop which had been used as Mr. Vincent's committee room was also attacked. The plate-glass windows were barricaded, but the mob tore down the boards and used them to smash the glass. When the wreck of the groundfloor windows was complete, a man ran up the stairs at the back of the shop, and smashed the windows in the upper room. He then got on to the window-ledge, tore down the candidate's name which was plastered there, and hoisted the Union Jack which had been

crowd was greatly due to the fact that they had understood that the votes would be counted that night. In view of the turn of events it was decided to withdraw the police quietly in twos and threes. The crowd, however, got to know what was going on, and every man in uniform, as he made his way to the station, was roughly treated. Many were brutally struck and kicked, and their helmets were seized and tossed high in the air. The mob next visited the house of Mr. Lloyd Carter, a supporter of the Conservative candidate. The house is about a mile and a half from Carnarvon. They smashed windows freely here until driven back by a force of police, who charged the crowd with drawn staves and struggled yard by yard to force them down the road. There was much stone throwing. Eventually a heavy rainstorm put an end to hostilities. No arrests were made. Many of Mr. Lloyd-George's supporters paraded Carnarvon far into the night, singing and cheering.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE AT ALFRETON.

Mr. Lloyd-George spoke on Jan. 24, in support of the candidature of Mr. J. G. Hancock, the Labour candidate for Mid-Derbyshire. The Chancellar of the Exchequer said:—He found by the figures that they had already got a majority in the House of Commons of 80 (cheers), and even the "Daily Telegraph" admitted that probably before the end of the week it would be 125. (Cheers.) A great effort was being made by the Tory Press and Tory speakers to prove that a Liberal majority of 125 was a great Tory victory. Well; he hoped that they would have many more such victories (Cheers.) If they looked at all the great majorities of the last generation they would find that 80 is compared favourably with them. The Liberal majority of 1868, the great Gladstone majority that put in power and supported in power the greatest Liberal Administration that this country had ever seen, was 116. According to the "Telegraph" the Liberals were going to have 125. The Tory majority of 1874, which put Mr. Disraeli in power, which kept him in power for six years, which enabled him to do more mischief than probably any Ministry except the last Tory Administration—(laughter)—was, he thought, one of 98—that was 30 fewer than the "Daily Telegraph" gave them now. In the Unionist victory of 1886, which kept the Unionists in power for six years, the majority was, he thought, 115, and the "khaki" majority of 1900 was only 134. Compared with these majorities the Government had got a strong, firm, substantial victory. But it was said that after all it was what was called a composite majority—(laughter)—it was not merely Liberal; it was Labour. (Cheers.) Well he was on a Labour platform that night, supporting a Labour candidate. They had supported him steadily throughout. On the Budget he had no better supporters. And he was proud to be on the platform with them now. (Cheers.) It was also said that it was not merely Labour; they had the Irish Nationalists supporting them. Well, he remembered another composite majority. It came in in 1886. There was Mr. Chamberlain, who kept the Tory Party in power. Lord Salisbury was at the head of the Party, and he, only a few months before that, had called Mr. Chamberlain "Jack Cade." Who was another member of that composite party? Mr. Goschen, whom Mr Chamberlain had called "the skeleton at the feast." Another member of that party was Lord Hartington, whom Mr. Chamberlain had called "Rip Van Winkle." (Laughter.) Another was Lord Randolph Churchill, whose head Mr. Chamberlain had tried to smash just a few months before in the Aston riots. And this crowd, who had been calling each other names, who had been slanging each other, and trying to half-murder each other, founded what was called the Unionist Party. It was the greatest joke of modern times. They were the most motley, mixed crowd that ever formed a party. That was a composite party. But it was said:—"You have got a majority but it is not a majority." Well, when was a majority not a majority? He would tell them. It was when it happened to be a Liberal one. When it was 250 it was only a cajual majority. When it was 120, it was only a composite majority. (Laughter.) These people had two rules for playing the same game; one was a rule for themselves, another was a rule for their opponents. That was not the way to play the game. They were not sportsmen. They had no sense of fair play, and the Liberals had got to teach it to them. (Cheers.) They had got to have the majority and the mandate judged by the same standard, whether Liberal or Tory. They were all common citizens; they had got to pay the same rates and taxes: at least they would after this Budget. (Cheers and laughter.) They had got to bear the same burdens when the Budget was passed. Therefore they ought to have the same rules for both parties. (Cheers.)

When mentioning the majority of votes he had omitted a most important item, for it must be borne in mind that there were men who had voted twice, three times, and even four times. ("Shame.") Mr. Balfour's majority in the City was composed almost exclusively of men who had voted somewhere else already. So that, if they were to count heads they would probably find that the Liberal majority at the present moment was 400,000 at the very least.

Sir A. Acland-Hood, the Unionist Whip, had said that, whether they had a majority or a minority the fact remained that the Unionist Party governed the House of Commons and governed the policy of the country absolutely. Mark the insolence of the claim. The country might choose whom it would, but the landed aristocracy would govern. It was time that this was put an end to. That was what they were out for. (Cheers.) That was a very fair summary of the situation, but he had never heard it put so bluntly, so brutally, and with this stupid arrogance before. If Englishmen had half the spirit of their ancestors—the spirit of freedom, of manliness, of independence—they would stand no more of this nonsense; and they were not going to do so. The north was up, the country was thoroughly roused and he was certain that with the majority which the Government had got they would succeed, once and for all, in making it perfectly clear that this was a land of free institutions, to be governed by its own people, and not by a small clique of hereditary peers arrogating to themselves powers which even the King had never claimed. (Cheers.)

A WELSH CRITICISM OF MR. LLOYD-GEORGE.

Mr. Lloyd Carter, one of the most prominent solicitors in Carnarvon Boroughs, has issued a circular letter to the electors of Carnarvon Town, criticising Mr. Lloyd-George's actions while he has been a member of the Cabinet. In the course of the circular letter Mr. Lloyd Carter deals with the plea that the Chancellor should not have been opposed because he was the author of the Old Age Pensions Act. Mr. Lloyd Carter says:—

"I have no desire to detract from any credit really due to Mr. Lloyd-George, but in common fairness it should be remembered that any credit due to Mr. Lloyd-George for this beneficent measure is equally shared by every other member of the Cabinet, and that is Mr. Aquith, and not Mr. Lloyd-George, is the real benefactor in this particulars case. . . . For what, after all, has Mr. Lloyd-George's record really been? A readily acknowledge, as everybody must do, not only his skilful debate but the brilliant abilities and untiring pushfulness which have won for him the second highest position in the Cabinet. Mr. Lloyd-George has indeed done excellently well, for Mr. Lloyd George—but what has he done for the Empire? What for Wales? What for Carnarvon?

"If we take an Imperial view of his record, what do we find? We find that the very abilities for which he is praised and which have won for him his present position constitute one of the gravest dangers to the continued solidarity of the empire. He is the leading exponent of the Party whose policy tends to the disruption of the empire. At the time when for the safety of the empire and of our own country a strong and effective Navy is most essential, he has associated himself in the Cabinet and outside with those who sought to minimise the danger and who decried the demand for substantially increasing our naval strength as a necessary measure of precaution. He, too, is the recognised leader of the attempted revolution in the Constitution which, had it proved successful, would have made the Cabinet for the time being absolute in power, and able, unchecked by the House of Lords or by the constituencies, to carry through legislative measures of an oppressive and revolutionary character never sanctioned by the electors themselves.

"It is equally notorious that in his methods of public debate he has departed from the high traditions of British statesmanship. He has debased his talents to the level of a Socialist agitator, indulged in gibes and sneers at his own friends who disapprove of his policy, flung taunts and menaces a those like himself, whose only sin in the possession of wealth differed in character from his own and bespattered with oratorical mud some of the highest and noblest in the land.

"What has Mr. Lloyd-George done for Wales? He has given her an abundance of glowing premises [illegible] flattery. But has a single one of those promises been fulfilled? And when their fulfilment was asked for, what has been the nature of his reply even to his own Liberal friends? Either a threat of punishment for insubordination, such as that in his celebrated 'Guardroom Speech at Carnarvon three years ago, or a renewal of worthless promissory notes such as was given to the Rev. Evan Jones and the Welsh deputation in July, 1908. He has reduced his fellow Welsh members to the position of mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for the very party against which he once led them in revolt. Some of them have won office, or secured titles or public appointments, but what has Wales gained? Compare the much-vaunted grants to the Welsh colleges and the National Library and Museum with the huge sums given to similar institutions in Scotland and Ireland. Although we have got a Welsh Chancellor of the Exchequer! Can it be contended for a moment that the Welsh members would have been as silent and as useless as they have been during the past four years were Mr. Lloyd George not a member of the Cabinet? I have no sympathy with many of the objects they seek to attain, but as a fellow-countryman I blush to think that representatives of Wales are made the laughing stock of every political section in the House of Commons. . . .

"When the election is over, and the people have shouted themselves hoarse crying 'Lloyd George for ever,' what will there be left? Carnarvon will still remain what it now is, its trade bad, poverty rampant the unemployed destitute, wives and children starving, the town decaying, the trade of the port diminishing, hardly a foreign ship to be seen in the harbour—except those importing foreign slabs from Italy free of duty. . . ."

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE'S REPLY.

Mr. Lloyd-George addressed the electors of Carnarvon on Jan. 22. In the course of his speech he said: He was not going to talk about a circular which some one had sent him before he came into the meeting. (Hisses.) He knew the style of the circular, and he did not believe it was ever written by the person whose name was under it; he had seen it before. (Laughter.) However, people must work for their living. (Laughter.) He did not protest against anything said in the circular about him, for it was not worth thinking about. (Hear, hear.) The matter was too insignificant. He would be judged by his consituents and by his countrymen. With respect to what was said about his action as a Welsh member, he had done the best for his native land. (Cheers.) He had given to Wales honest advance, and he believed that the advice which he had given throughout had been absolutely justified. He had said his countrymen that they had no hope of religious equality until they shattered the veto of the House of Lords. He said it on that platform three years ago. There was not a word which he uttered then which he withdrew. He stood by it, and he would be absolutely justified in the event. But he protested against a circular like this, widely advertised, denouncing the town which he had the honour to represent as a decaying town. Whether it was written by people in Carnarvon or imported from outside he did not know. It did not matter. But to attack the town as a decaying town was an insult to Carnarvon, and not only that, it was an injury and an injustice. (Cheers.)

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

Lord C. Beresford, M.P., addressed a mass meeting in the Town Hall, Loughborough, on Jan. 24 in support of the Unionist candidate for the division. He was met at the station by a band of torch-bearers the horses were taken from his carriage, and it was drawn by supporters to the Town Hall. Dealing with the Navy, Lord Charles said the question upon which all internal legislation, all reforms, and every thing connected with the country rested was our being supreme at sea. He had heard it said that we had lost our patriotism, and that the country would not wake up; but the country only wanted to know the truth and it would wake up independent of party. He hated Mr. Blatchford's politics, but he admired him because he was a patriot. What he had said was true, and they might see by the observations of the German Press that what he had said was true. He had not said one word unchivalrous or of an irritating character to Germany, and this was the line they should adopt. We should say, "Very well, you have a perfect right to build whatever you like, but whatever you build we will build better." The country ought to inquire of those in authority how they had let them get below the margin of safety. Those in authority had told them falsely, and he was prepared to prove it by evidence in black and white. If he could not get an inquiry he would come down to the big towns in England and talk to the people and get resolutions passed. The peace of Europe depended on the strength of the British fleet, and we ought to have a fleet efficient. At the present moment it was not sufficient and it was not organised for war at all. We must have a programme, just as the Germans had. It must be finished quicker. It might cost a little more, but it must be better. If we put down a big programme and said, "We are going to finish this by the time you have finished yours and it will cost a little bigger, it would promote peace and harmony between the two countries because they would see that they could not fight us.

Lord Charles, speaking at Dartford on Jan. 25, said that the "Invincible" was commissioned last March, and from that day to this she has never been able to fire her 12-inch guns. It is criminal. Some one ought to be hauled up for it, and somebody will be hauled up. "The Admiralty knows as well as I do," he added, "that all three officers in the fleet knew that if there were strained relations and war came, the 'Invincible' would be ordered to the dockyard at once because she could not fire her guns. That is a splendid instance of the fraud of the last four years."

DR. MACNAMARA.

Dr. Macnamara, speaking at Watford, in support of Mr. Micklem, K.C., the Liberal candidate, said the Navy scare had been almost as useful to the Tory Party in this campaign as the outvoter in the counties. There was no ground for astonishment at the effect as the British people were quite naturally susceptible on the question of the Navy, which was their sheet-anchor, whether Tory or Radical. The Navy must be kept in a position of unassailable supremacy as it was the great guarantee of peace. The charge, from Mr. Balfour downwards, was that the Government had neglected the interests of the empire in this most vital particular. That statement he emphatically denied; on the contrary, as regards efficiency and enthusiasm of the officers and men as regards effectiveness and strength of the ships, and as a regards its fighting efficiency and readiness to defend our interests at home and abroad, the Navy to-day was equal to and ahead of its own glorious past record.

SIR E. GREY ON THE OUTLOOK.

Sir Edward Grey, at Hexham, on Jan. 25, said that as far as could be seen there would be in the new House of Commons a British majority for Liberalism. The other side expected the Government's majority to be dependent on the Irish vote but the situation was rather this the Tariff Reform Party would be dependent on the Irish vote for a chance of turning the Government out. Free Trade was safe. The situation might offer opportunities for political wreckers. It called for statesmanship, and the Government would continue to steer the ship of State with a steady hand on a wise course. He could not withdraw the charge that Mr. Balfour had made the Navy a party question.

MR. MASTERMAN'S PROPHECY.

A number of Ministers spoke on Jan. 22 and referred to the new situation that confronts the Liberal Government. Mr. Masterman, Under Secretary at the Home Office speaking at Redhill, said nothing could or would be done by the Liberal Party till they had broken the veto of the Lords. It might be decided in this Parliament; it might require another appeal to the country. We might see another appeal to the country before many months were over. No power on earth could put the Unionists in a majority in the Parliament which was coming. They knew they were beaten, and only hoped to reduce the Liberal majority to a hundred.

MR. URE IN LANARKSHIRE.

The Lord Advocate, Mr. Alexander Ure, addressed three large Liberal demonstrations in Lanarkshire on Jan. 22. Speaking at Whiteinch, Mr. Ure said they had now reached perhaps the most critical stage in this momentous election, a stage at which every vote was of priceless value and every constituency was of equally priceless value. Owing to circumstances which he need not detail it was apparent that they could not place much reliance among their English neighbours, and Scotsmen must stand shoulder to shoulder. (Cheers.) If they viewed the opposing forces in the field they would understand that behind the Peers were massed all the forces of reaction in the country; they had the land monopoly and the great feudal system, the influence of which he was the last man to underrate, neither did he underrate the power of the "trade." Then they would find banded together the narrow selfishness of property seeking nothing but its own interest; all the cowards and the chicken hearts panic stricken at the thought of a German invasion, their blood curdling and their flesh creeping at the thought of only seven "Dreadnoughts" against two—(laughter)—then they had the most bigoted forms of sacerdotalism behind the Government. However there stood closely massed together all the progressive forces in the country. (Cheers.)

Addressing an audience of over three thousand at Govan, Mr. Ure referred to the result of the elections. Tariff Reformers thought that up till now they had made substantial advance towards success and victory. They never made a greater mistake in their lives; they never were further from success than they were that night. By one means and another they had secured the allegiance of the bucolic intelligence—(laughter)—of the backward-going, in more senses than one, agricultural south; they had the foxhunting squire on their side and the deferential rustic, hat in hand they certainly had secured the allegiance of the drowsy market towns and the loamy shires, and they had gone over to them by the dozen, if you please; but the kingdom of Scotland—(cheers)—and northern England and Wales and the homes of the giant industries of the country were as resolutely determined as ever never to submit again to putting their trade in shackles and in chains. (Cheers.) To imagine that they could secure the control of the business of these vast commercial and industrial centres by means of the support given to them by those quiet Cathedral towns and residential villages and by the awestricken rustic and squire and parson was to imagine the vainest of all vain imaginings. (Cheers.) Scrape you together a parliamentary majority out of fragments such as these and then attempt to effect a great commercial revolution in this country and they would be becoming uncommonly close to the verge of civil war, for that would be to count Bath as equal to Bristol, and to count Cheltenham as one with Dundee—(cheers) to count Brighton as entitled to dictate to Greenock, and Wiltshire and Somerset to Lancashire and Yorkshire—(cheers)—it would be to count those sleepy, agricultural backgoing Cathedral market towns as fit to dictate the commercial and business policy of this country to the vast commercial centres. (Cheers.)

THE HOME RULE MYSTERY.

MR. REDMOND AND THE PREMIER.

Mr. Redmond, in the course of a speech in Dublin on Jan. 21, said: There is only one issue in this election; that issue is Home Rule for Ireland. (Cheers.) There has been in the columns of some of the daily newspapers recently a great deal of ridiculous nonsense to the effect that within the last few days Mr. Asquith has modified the pledge which he gave to Ireland in his Albert Hall speech. He has done nothing of the kind. Mr. Asquith is not perhaps, as enthusiastic and extreme a Home Ruler as I would like, but I will say this of Mr. Asquith that he is perfectly straight and candid in every thing he says. He said before the last Parliament was elected that he would not agree to a scheme of Home Rule being proposed in the coming Parliament, and he stood by it. In the next Parliament he would be free, as he was not in the last Parliament, to support a measure giving full self-government in purely Irish affairs to Ireland, subject to the maintenance of the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. (Applause.) That is not a modification of his pledge. It is a reiteration of his pledge, because remember, the most important part of the pledge which Mr. Asquith gave to the people of the taree kingdoms was this: He said that after the next election the Liberal Party would not remain in office for one single hour unless power were given them to abolish or limit the veto of the House of Lords, and when he says that he won't introduce a Home Rule Bill until he has dealt with the veto, he is simply reiterating the pledge which I believe is the most hopeful thing in the whole political situation. We in Ireland are not such imbeciles and fools as to ask Mr. Asquith and the Liberal Party to introduce a Home Rule Bill in the coming session before they have dealt with the veto of the House of Lords. Nobody but a nation of fools would ask them to do anything of the kind. No, the hope of the situation is this; that he has pledged his Party that they will never take office again until the veto of the House of Lords is abolished. Well when that is done, when that great obstacle to Home Rule is removed I will have not fear of the future of the Irish Question. the veto of the House of Lords or limit it as it is proposed, and then I would like to see the Liberal Party—I care not what its majority—which will dare to deny to Irishmen the right to Home Rule. (Cheers.) The moment the veto is limited or abolished, then the first friendly House of Commons that is elected will carry Home Rule for Ireland. (Cheers.)

MR. O'BRIEN AND MR. ASQUITH'S PLEDGE.

Mr. William O'Brien addressed a meeting in Fermoy on Jan. 23, pursuing his campaign against Mr. W. Abraham, the representative of the Irish Party. In the course of his address, he said Thursday next (Jan. 27) would show whether it was the Molly Maguires or they who would fight the hardest and live the longest. They failed to dislodge him from the head of the poll at Cork, as they failed to dislodge Tim Healy in North Louth and he came there to take the verdict of North-East Cork as between himself and a man who was the mere puppet of a gang of politicians who betrayed Ireland to the English Treasury, who degraded the Irish Party into the mere slaves and hirelings of the Molly Maguires, and made Home Rule the by-word and the laughing-stock of all English parties. Mr. Abraham was the humble slave of the men who wished to obstruct land purchase still more, and had succeeded in killing it for many a year by a conspiracy with the Treasury of England. The betrayal of Sadleir and Keogh was a comparatively small matter in comparison with the way in which these men had betrayed and wronged the farmers of Ireland. Sadleir and Keogh obtained places for themselves, but, at all events, they did not rob 200,000 Irish tenants of the chance of becoming owners of their holdings. They did not add two millions a year to the over-taxation of Ireland, and now it was not two place hunters, but dozens of them who at the present moment were dancing attendance in the ante-chamber of the Molly Maguires.

The compensation these men had to offer Irishmen in atonement for their crimes against Ireland was Mr. Asquith's bogus Home Rule pledge. Both Mr. Asquith and the two Liberal Whips had repudiated that pledge the moment Mr. Redmond handed over the Irish vote in the North of England to them. Mr. Redmond delivered the goods, and was ignominiously kicked into the streets. The cry that they would get Home Rule in the next Parliament was bosh, and would turn out a cruel fraud on the credulity of the Irish people. Mr. Asquith had declared in most brutal language that the Liberal Party were not pledged to Home Rule, and could not even consider in the next Parliament whether they would give it or not. They were told they would have to wait for Home Rule until the House of Lords was abolished and after the results of the English elections they knew now if anybody ever doubted it that if they were to wait till the House of Lords was abolished they would have to wait until they were older than Methuselah. That pledge already repudiated and blown to the winds, was the only excuse that Land Purchase killers had to offer for the betrayal of the farmers of Ireland and of the whole Irish cause. There was never a nation so gulled and betrayed and if the people did their duty at the polls throughout the county of Cork as they had already done it in Louth, Monaghan, and Mayo, they would have dealt a death-blow at Lloyd-George's Budget, and they would have this detestable Molly Maguire organisation shattered into fragments; they would have the parliamentary gang who worked it discredited and disgraced, and when the next General Election came round, as almost surely it would before the autumn harvest was ripe, they would make it once more possible to create a free and a genuine Irish Party, who would represent all that was noblest in the honesty and intellect of the country, who would first of all disarm the hostility of their Protestant fellow-countrymen, and then without the smallest difficulty go over and win the whole of England to the cause of national self-Government for Ireland.

ALLUSIONS to Great Britain's naval and military "impotence" are becoming of daily occurrence in Germany. Dr. Carl Abel, a German, who lived in England for many years and who is the author of several books on conditions in Great Britain, says:—"I can assure my friends that my very thorough studies in England, extending over many years, have absolutely convinced me that both, the British Army and the British Navy, are utterly unfit to wage war, and that for this reason alone all talk of British attack on Germany is quite absurd."

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The following is an except from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 1st February:—

Resumed consideration, with reference to Trustees' Resolution dated the 25th January, of the Report of the Plans Committee, No. 11, dated 18th January, regarding the offer of the Syndicate represented by Mr. J. J. Marsland for the lease of certain plots on the Gamdevi Estate.

Read papers underlying Circular on the following letter from Mr. J. J. Marsland of 31st January:—

"I have the honour, with reference to the interview you had on Thursday with the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and myself, when you mentioned that the Trustees are unwilling to agree to our proposal, to state on behalf of the Syndicate we represent that they do not see their way to take plots in the second line on the Gamdevi Estate.

The proposed Building Society is more in the nature of an experiment and after due consideration the Syndicate determined that the ground we originally applied for was the most likely to be approved of by proposed buyers. The gentlemen forming the Syndicate do not intend to live there themselves but they have to consider the wants and sentiments of the people for whom they are catering.

Further the position has been altered by Dr. Bentley's report as published in the "Times of India," dated 25th January, extract from which I herewith attach, wherein he mentions particularly that at Gowalia Tank there are "Species of Malaria called 'Jamesi,'" and which in his official report and the lecture he is about to give in connection with the Sanitary Association he may dilate upon. This will put down any prospect there might be of our making the Society a success from the very outset and so the Syndicate consider that they are not justified in taking this additional and serious risk.

The Syndicate realises that there is no use taking up the business unless there is a probability of it being a huge success inasmuch as if it turns out a failure it would not only affect the Syndicate monetarily but it would seriously affect any prospects the Trust may have of developing this estate and so it is essentially necessary that everything should be taken into account in starting the Society.

Personally I greatly regret that the matter should end in this way as I have taken a great deal of trouble in endeavouring to form a good Building Society."

Extract from article on Malaria in Bombay as published in the "Times of India," dated 25th January.

Dr. Bentley has practically finished the work in the area south of Grant Road. Further investigations still have to be done at Malabar Hill and Mazagon and to the North. As a result of what he has seen so far he declares there is no place probably which offers such a chance of Malaria being stamped out by the suppression of dangerous mosquitoes as Bombay. The area requiring treatment is definitely limited by the sea and the natural breeding places of mosquitoes are not many. They are not to be compared for example with those around the walls of Delhi. Again south of Grant Road, that is so far as the inquiry has been carried up to date, one can exclude all mosquitoes from consideration except the Stephensi. In Malabar Hill, Mazagon and northwards other dangerous mosquitoes may be found. But other possible Malaria carriers where they exist south of Grant Road are so few and far between that they have no appreciable effect except perhaps at Gowalia Tank where there are Jamesi.

Resolution.—The report No. II of the Plans Committee is recorded. The Chairman should ask Dr. Bentley to inform the Trust officially how far in his opinion the existence or Jamesi Mosquitoes in Gowalia Tank would be prejudicial to the health of residents on the Gamdevi Estate and whether he would recommend the filling in of the Gowalia Tank or any other measure as a remedy. The Chairman is authorized to lease any four contiguous plots from Nos. 40 to 56 to any persons or syndicate whom he can trust to carry out their obligations for the purpose of an experiment in building groups of small tenement houses rental not less than 85 per cent. of the advertised rates.

Considered, with reference to item 6 of the proceedings of the Board, dated 6th July, 1909, and Trustees' Resolution, dated 18th October 1909, papers underlying Circular on the following letter from the Secretary to Government in the General Department, dated 29th November 1909:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 25th October, 1909, forwarding a copy of the Trustees' Resolution, dated 18th idem, regarding the development of Bombay City and the improvement of communications in the Island.

With reference to paragrah 3 of the Board's Resolution, I am to state that under Section 61 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, the right to reclaim the bed of the sea at Colaba within the limits specified in Schedule E of the Act was vested in the Trust for a period of 20 years at the expiry of which it was to revert to Government. Of this period only nine years remain.

It has now become evident that the Trust will not be able to make any use of the right of reclamation in this neighbourhood during the nine years which still remain. I am, therefore, to enquire whether the Trustees have any objection to the immediate surrender of the right instead of waiting until the period during which it must be exercised expires.

Resolution.—The Chairman should take Counsel's advice on the question whether, in reference to the Board's position as Trustees for the purposes of the Act, they are legally entitled to consent to being divested of their reclamation rights, which they regard as a valuable asset, without any compensation.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

UNITED PROVINCES COTTON.

The revised final report on the cotton crop of 1909 of the United Provinces reads:—[Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1907-08, the area under cotton in the United Provinces has represented some 6·1 per cent. of the total area under the crop in India.] There is nothing to add to the particulars mentioned in the final report on the cotton crop issued on 8th December, 1909, except that the area and out-turn figures of seven districts have been revised. The variations in the case of Dehra Dun, Muttra, Benares, Ghazipur are unimportant; but Moradabad and Hamirpur for which, in the absence of actual figures, 45,114, and 26,241 acres respectively were at first estimated, have returned 49,626 and 28,261 acres respectively. The total area for the province under cotton now amounts to 1,223,896 acres and the out-turn 380,400 bales compared respectively with 1,218,036 acres and 379,000 bales already reported. The area shows an increase of 5,840 acres and the out-turn of 1,400 bales of 400 lbs. each.

How he thought of "Chantecler" is told by M. Rostand. He passed by a farmyard near Campo one day. "It was an ordinary farmyard, with a pigeon-house and hens, ducks, geese, guineafowl, turkeys, a sleepy cat, and a restless dog. Suddenly the cock came in, proud and domineering, heroic and irresistible, like a conquering hero and a king among his subjects. Suddenly the idea of a play came to me in that very instant." That was towards the end of 1901. Before writing a line he sent for Coquelin and said according to the "Telegraph":—"Would you mind spending a whole evening without showing your face, and covered with feathers? Would you mind being honestly and entirely a cock!" I can still see poor Coquelin's face. He was completely flabbergasted. But he pulled himself together, and was soon all enthusiasm."

THE "Independance Belge," referring to the statement that King Albert will visit England in the course of this year, says that a meeting between the two Sovereigns would be welcomed in Belgium with the deepest and most genuine sympathy. For some years Anglo-Belgian relations have been beset with real uneasiness, but now there is an improvement, and Belgian opinion has been most favourably impressed by the kindly way in which King Albert's accession was greeted in Great Britain.

NERVITOGEN
OR
TONIC SYRUP OF GLYCERO-PHOSPHATES.
A RELIABLE
BLOOD BRAIN
AND
NERVE TONIC.

The gratest of all Tonics gives new life and energy to the entire system.

Fortifies the body to resist AGUE, MALARIA, and FEVERS. Stimulates the nervous system, giving new tone and vigor to the corpsules of the blood.

The action of the Syrup is to supply the protoplasm of the body, and particularly that of the nervous and muscular regions, not only with the material for the formation of new nervous tissue but also with the stimulus needed to excite a depressed nervous system to fresh cell formation.

By reason of this recuperative action on the fatigued sympathetic and cerebrospinal systems, Stanley's Nervitogen Syrup proves a most valuable weapon in the armamentarium of the Physician in dealing with cases of lassitude, nervous debility, depression, and in general with that somewhat obscurely defined group of symptoms usually denoted by the term neurasthenia. Also since the condition of the whole body depends on the tone and vigour of the nerves, Stanley's Nervitogen Syrup is of the greatest use in the treatment of all cases of muscular weakness, impairment of the blood, faulty digestion and assimilation, anæmia, neuralgia, brain fag and similar disorders correlated with depressed vitality.

Extract from the Medical Press and Circular, London, July 15th, 1908.

"We have before us a sample bottle of Stanley's Nervitogen Syrup, a preparation of the glycero-phosphates. It claims to be a tonic for the tissues generally, and for the nervous system in particular. That it is a pleasant and well-compounded pharmaceutical preparation is self-evident, and its therapeutic efficacy is vouched for by an appended analysis from two eminent Birmingham analysts—namely, Dr. Bostock Hill, Professor of Hygiene and Public Health, Emeritus Professor of Chemistry; and Mr. W. T. Rigby, F. I. C., Joint County Analysts for Warwick. They state that the Nervitogen tonic syrup consists of glycero-phosphates of potash, soda, lime, manganese and iron, while in addition to "suitable quantities of important nerve tonics." The preparation certainly appears to possess those qualities which should ultimately place it on an assured basis of success."

ANALYSTS' REPORT.

County Analysts' laboratory
Birmingham,
April 13th, 1908.

We beg to report that we have carefully analysed a sample of "NERVITOGEN TONIC SYRUP." We find it to consist of Glycero-Phosphate of Potash, Soda, Lime, Manganese and Iron, while in addition, odour and flavour, and we are of opinion that it possesses tonic properties of a high value.

We remain,

A. BOSTOCK HILL, M. Sc., M.D. D.P.H. Camb., F.I.C., Public Analyst to the County of Warwick, the Cities of Coventry, Hereford, etc.,
Official Agricultural Analyst to the County of Warwick, under the Fertilizers and Feeding Stuffs Acts.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) BOSTOCK HILL AND RIGBY,

WILLIAM T. RIGBY, F.I.C., Additional County Analyst and Deputy Agricultural Analyst to the County of Warwick.

Public Analysts.

THE STANLEY MEDICINE CO., LONDON,
SOLE AGENTS,
M. T. MADON & CO. CORNER SHOP, 24-74, ABDUL REHMAN STREET, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.
INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.
J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, February 10.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ...	... £2 3-16+1/8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ...	25·18 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent. ...	... 99 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London.	... 20·43+0-1/2
Bar Silver Spot....	...23 11-16 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence. ...	... 23 3/4+1-16
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet but Steady.	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	... 62 7/8 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). ...	... 1-3-15
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 10th February.	
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...	...86 9/16 +1/16
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight ...	2 1/4unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	2 1/4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	2 5/8—3/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	3 1/4
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77·9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans	1 3-8 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ...	1 1-2—1/4

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£33,600,000	Dec. £ 100,000
Public Deposits	...£ 7,900,000	Dec. £ 2,300,000
Other Deposits	...£41,800,000	Inc. £ 13,900,000
Government Securities	£14,600,000	unchanged
Other Securities	...£22,500,000	Dec. £ 1,000,000
Notes and Gold	...£27,200,000	Inc. £ 200,000

The Bank's Reserve is 52 per cent of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, February 10.

COTTON.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	Bales. 12,000
Do. do. called	3,000
Do Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	1,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	200
Do. Day's Imports...	10,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.	Good demand, steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian ...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market....	... Steady.
Mid-Americans	8-14+10
Egyptian F. G. F.	14 1/2 unchgd

Cotton Delivery	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
Mid Uplands	7·92	7·92	7·90	7·88	7·84
G. O. C.	+2	+2	+2	+2	+3
Liverpool	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	
	7·79	7·42	7·03	6·82	
	+1	unchgd	unchgd	+1	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, February 10.

1 Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 25,000
Do. Last year	... 27,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain...	... 12,000
Do. Exports to Continent ...	... 8,000
Futures at New York ..... Mar. 14-83	Declined owing to long unloading and to reported slack spot demand.
Do. at New York ..... May 14—99	
Spot Cotton at New York ...	15-40+5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 11/16 unchgd
Demand Bills	4·85 3-4—1/8
Silver Commercial Bars	51 1/4 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	15 1/16+1-16
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	... Steady
Futures at New Orleans ...	March 15·05—10
Do. at New Orleans ...	May 15·24—12

The following are the rates for American Cotton as quoted as compared with the last week :—

In Liverpool—	3rd Feb	10th Feb	
Spot ...	7·84	8·14	= + 30
Feb-Mar ...	7·68	7·92	= + 24
Aug-Sept ...	7·34	7·43	= + 12
In New York—			
Spot ...	14·90	15·40	= + 50
Mar Futures ...	14·46	14·88	= + 42
May Futures ...	14·53	14·99	= + 46
In New Orleans—			
Spot ...	14·78	15 1-16	= + 2-16
Mar Futures ...	14·58	15·05	= + 47
May Futures ...	14·76	15·24	= + 52

LINSEED.

LONDON, February 10.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 55 1/6

" " months, Feb.-March.
" " Ports, Hamburg.
" " Buyers, sellers, &c., Done.

WHEAT.

LONDON, February 10.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 39
Months—Jan.-Feb.
Buyers, etc.—Sellers. Nearest Value.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship... 58 1/4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Wheather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.
Tone—Firmer.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 41 1/4
Do. Months—Apr.-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.
Tone—Firmer.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 38 1/8
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Done.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 8-8 Sellers.

SUGAR.

Sugar—16 1 1/2—May-August—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

METAL.

Copper Braziers ...	...£ 70 0 0
Yellow Metal ...	...£ 6 3/16
Bar Iron	...£ 5 12 6
Iron Corrugated sheets ...	...£ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars ...	...£ 6 2 6

The following statement comprises the shipments of goods for the month of January 1910:—

Cotton Piece Goods—	To Calcutta. Yards	To Rangoon. Yards.
Bleached and White	28400000	2200000
Unbleached and Grey ...	70800000	700000
Dyed and Colored	5000000	800000
Printed	6400000	2100000
Twist and Yarns—		lbs.
Dyed and Bleached	380000	200000
Unbleached and Grey ...	2200000	.....
Total Shipments of Salt		16000 Tons

Cotton Piece Goods—	To Madras. Yards	To Bombay. Yards	To Karachi. Yards.
Bleached and White	12000 0	10800000	1240000
Unbleached and Grey	1700000	13900000	1800000
Dyed and Colored...	800000	6900000	2300000
Printed	1700000	13000000	7300040
Twist and Yarns—			lbs.
Dyed and Bleached	160000	310000	10000
Unbleached and Grey	2700000	400000	10000

YARN.

According to the statistics of the Chamber the stock of yarn in the stocks warehousses amount to 2,111 bales as compared with bales 9,094 on the 31st December which shows a decrease of 503 bales. Practically new arrivals are very limited and if demand was good there would have been good business done. Manchester market is very firm as cotton, which was last week 7·84, has jumped to 8·14 and spinners who had lowered their rates by 1-8d have put up the rates by a 1-4 this week. Business is practically at a standstill and firms who hold stock are unable to sell same even at the cost price. This week local market has stiffened up again and prices 30 by 40 water has advanced by 3 pies, while in 2-80 prices have advanced locally by 5 pies. Moderate buying was done in the market by dealers amongst themselves in the bazar.

We quote :—

30 Water	10 annas to 11.
40 "	0-11-8.
40 "	0-11-9.
60 "	1-2-0 to 1-4-0.
2-40 grey	0-11-9.
2-40 bleached	0-12-0.
2-60 grey	1-0-0.
2-60 bleached	1-1-0.
2-80 grey	1-6-3.
2-80 bleached	1-7-0.
2-100 grey	1-10-6.
2-100 bleached	1-11-6.

MERGERISED YARN.

Although Egyptian Cotton has advanced, it has no effect in the local market. Goods bought in lower market are arriving and dealers in absence of demand are selling the same irrespective of prices ruling on the other side.

We quote :—

			Per lb.
260	Grey M. Yarn	Rs.	1 5 0
263	Bleached ...	"	1 5 0
280	Grey ...	"	1 10 0
280	Bleached ...	"	1 10 9
284	Grey ...	"	1 10 9
284	Bleached ...	"	1 11 9

GREY GOODS.

The daily rise in cotton prices has again emboldened the dealers to hold on their stock for a time and sell at their prices. Demand is very poor. The Chamber's report shows a decrease of 246 bales in the Dock Warehouses which now amount to 19,522 bales as compared with 19,768 bales on the 31st December. The decrease clearly shows that new arrivals are very few. No new business is reported. G. P. Drills are quoted 13-8 but at that price fresh business is impossible. Local price has been put up by 2 annas.

We quote:—

Rafiis (Original Fari)		Rs.	5 4 0
Do.	(Imitation Fari)		No goods.
Do.	G.Shirtings (Sindurio)	"	5 10 0
Do.	100,000	"	6 1 6
Do.	4025	"	4 14 0
Do.	7900	"	5 10 0
Do.	Dsilts Mosque	"	7 7 7
Do.	Jacconets No. 18	"	3 6 6
Do.	do. No. 636	"	3 0 0
Do.	do. No. 138	"	2 12 0
Do.	Mulls No. 525		No goods.
Ritchie, Four Heads		"	5 5 8
Do.	No. 1566	"	3 5 0
Forbes	No. 661	"	5 6 0
Lyon, Shanker		"	5 8 0
Do.	No. 1575	"	7 0 0
Do.	Bhat Chap	"	6 8 0
Deuhurats	B		No goods.
Do.	B B	"	7 4 0
Do.	B B B	"	8 10 0
Do.	B B B B	"	8 14 0
Do.	B B B B B	"	8 9 0
Do.	P S	"	8 8 0
Bombay C No. 1800		"	5 5 0
Grahams No. 2730		"	5 5 6
Do.	Yellow Horse 8lbs.	"	5 4 0
Flemings No. 468		"	4 14 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen			No goods.
G. P. Drills, American		"	13 8 0

GREY DHOOTIES.

There is a good demand of mercerised dhooties and even this week a fair business has been done Manchester reports business of about 200 packages from January-August has been booked by various firms. Local prices for February are high and demand is good, but dealers cannot get any more February shipment. In Grey Dhooties bazaar is very dull and prices rule the same. Dealers are short of goods but they cannot afford to pay prices ruling in Manchester in face of current rates. Some firms who hold a stock in 46 and 41 are not able to sell the same, but if Manchester keeps firm, of which there is every likelihood, dealers will have to increase the prices.

WHITE GOODS.

The statistics of the Chamber shows a total of 85,367 cases in the Dock warehouses as compared with 34,266 cases in the 31st December which shows an increase of 1108 cases. Although it is now the season for such goods, demand is very poor and business of a retail character is passing. Manchester is very firm. 27"16 by 14 nainsooks are quoted at 2-5 and 33 at 2-10. Offers were sent for 33 by many firms at 2-8 but without result. There will be a pinch felt for 33 later on, but in face of the present selling price dealers are not included to buy at such rates. For lower qualities of nainsooks demand is good but goods are not in stock and new goods is not expected as very little business was done on account of higher rates. Market in the mulls and jaconetts is maintained. In Liepmann 1500 there is no change to report. Later on when new shipments fall off prices will advance.

We quote :—

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.	
Do.	do. ...	88/8888	Rs. 2 1 0
Do.	do. ...	A I	" 2 5 6
Do.	do. ...	199/399	" 2 11 9
Do.	Mulls ...	9/999	" 2 8 0
Do.	do. ...	9999	" 4 5 0
Rakis Nainsooks ...		2630	" 1 13 6
Do.	do. ...	21021	" 1 14 0
Do.	do. ...	7070/9090	" 2 0 0
Do.	do. ...	9999	" 2 2 6
Do.	do. ...	5300/9300	" 2 4 0
Do.	do. ...	7/27	" 2 5 0
Do.	do. ...	88/98	" 2 8 0
Do.	do. ...	39820	" 2 15 6
Do.	Mulls ...	55	" 1 2 6
Do.	do. ...	Sun	" 1 6 0
Do.	do. ...	1170	" 1 7 6
Do.	do. ...	1270	" 1 8 6
Do.	do. ...	50/60	" 2 12 0
Do.	do. ...	6/600	" 3 10 0
Do.	do. ...	6000	" 4 5 6
Do.	do. ...	88	" 3 7 6
Ritchie Nainsooks ...		3939/5959	" 1 11 0
Do.	do. ...	3500/5500	" 1 15 0
Do.	Mulls ...	1260	" 1 9 6
I o.	do. ...	(Jovala).	" 2 7 0
Lyon Nainsooks ...		4545/6767	" 1 15 6
Greaves	do ...	8000	" 3 0 0
Do.	Mulls ...	5060	" 1 9 0
Do.	Nainsooks	30/50000	" 2 0 0
Shaw Wallace's	...Motor Car.		" 1 15 6
Macdonald Mulls ...		64	" 2 7 6
Liepmanns ...		1500s.	" 9 8 0
Holland ...		40000	" 10 14 0
London ...	...	c4000	" 12 8 0
Horrocks Shirtings...		M O	" 12 0 0
Do.	do. ...	M H	" 12 14 0
Do.	do. ...	E F	" 15 4 0
Do.	do. ...	S O	" 19 0 0
Do.	do. ...	A O	" 21 0 0
Do.	do. ...	H M	" 12 8 0
Do.	do. ...	G G X	" 9 4 0
Do.	do. ...	O	" 10 4 0
Do.	do. ...	A I	" 11 4 0

BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 11.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. was quoted 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1s. 4 1-16d demands 1s. 4 1-16d. and 3 months sight credits at 1s. 4 1-4d. but some Banks bought at 1s. 4 7-32d. and got few bills that were in the market.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 4 1/32d. to 1s. 4 1/16d.	
Demand do. ...	...	1s. 4 1-16d.
3 m/s credits on London	1s. 4 7/32d. to 1s. 4 1/4d.	
Demand Marks ...	...	133 3/4
Demand Francs ...	...	168 1/2
3 m/s " ...	...	170 1/2
3 m/s Marks ...	...	133 3/4
30 d/s. Hongkong ...	...	129 1/4
" Shanghai ...	...	172 1/2
" Japan ...	...	150 1/4

BULLION.

Bar silver in London remained unchanged at 23 11-16 for ready and forward was up by 1-16 at 23 3-4. New York also was unchanged at 51 1-4.

Local market in gold is quiet with very little demand both locally and up-country and prices remained unchanged. There was a good enquiry for sovereigns and prices were firm.

Silver opened at Rs. 62-13 at which rate little business has been done and closed at the same rate. Business of about 125 packages has been reported.

We quote :—

GOLD.	Rs. a. p.
97 touch Fakirsett...	23 7 0
97 touch	23 9 0
National Bank	24 0 2
Chartered Bank	26 15 6
Sovereigns Shield	15 3 3
Do Dragon	15 9 0
Australian	24 0 3

SILVER.	Rs. a. p.
17 1/2 Penny	62 13 0
17 Penny ready	62 12 0
Local per tola	0 9 6
First Settlement	62 14 0
Second "	63 1 0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed: Firm. London quotation was 6 up, there being good damand locally both for ready and forward rates advanced by 1 anna.
Rapeseed: Quiet. London quotation was 3 up. There was a moderate demand both for ready and forward and prices remained unchanged.
Wheat: Dull. London quotations were unchanged. There is no demand for ready and forward.

Castor	Quiet but firm. There was a moderate demand both for ready and forward and prices remained unchanged	
Gengilly		
Poppy		
Moura		
Cottonseed		

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 10 0
Linseed, Small ...	... " 9 13
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	...Rs. 6 7
Yellow do. ...	... " 7 2
Do. Gujarat ...	... " 7 6
Poppyseed ...	... " 9 10
Castorseed ...	... " 32 to 34
Mowrnseed... ...	... " 6 6
Maise	... " 22 to 23
Groundnuts ...	... " 39 to 41
Mustardseed ...	... " 30 to 35
Gingellyseed ...	... " 38 to 45
Khandesh Howri ...	
Gulburga do. ...	... " 43 to 44
Kalbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/15	
Do. do do 85/15	... " 41 to 43
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	... " 39 to 40
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	... " 37 to 38
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	
Do. Meggi ...	... " 41 to 42
Do. Yellow Hingenghat	
Do. do. Secunderabad	... " 46 to 50
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	
Do. Ahmedabad...	... " 38 to 37
WHEAT—	
Choice Pissi ...	
Club No. 1 ...	... " 36 to 41
Delhi 70/30 ...	
Hard Red... ...	... " 33 to 35

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, 10th February :—

Wheat	...	5,130 owts
Linseed	...	2,025 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed	...	2,055 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	15,245 "
Poppyseed	...	80 "
Groundnuts ...	...	6,049 "
Castorseed	...	1,871 "
Rice	...	2,737 "
Myiabollams ...	...	11,202 "
Cottonseed... ...	...	35,285 "
Mowrnseed... ...	...	265 "
Gram	...	3,314 "
Joowar	...	1,284 "
Maize	...	670 "

LOCAL YARN.

Market firm with good inquiry.

Bales.		No.
500	Bomanji Petit (Rasi)	10 at 6·10
500	M. Petit (Mill ticket)	10 at 6·10
200	Western	10 at 6·6

SHARES.

The market has continued to be quiet during this week also with very few transactions reported. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 1,457 1-2. Bank of India at Rs. 64 1-2 ; and Bank of Burma are steady at Rs. 117 C. D. ; and Indian Specie Bank shares have changed hands at Rs. 53. In Railway Companies, the Ahmedabad Prantej have improved to Rs. 620, Tapti Valley to Rs. 450, Amritsar Patty Old shares to Rs. 125 and New shares, after touching Rs. 98, have declined to Rs. 95 ; and Ahmedabad Dholka's have changed hands at Rs. 120. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bombay Burma Trading Corporation new issues have improved to Rs. 442 1-2 cum-dividend ; Bombay E. S. and Tramway's Company Ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 94 and preference shares at Rs. 154. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company shares have improved to Rs. 308 3-4 and preference shares are unchanged at Rs. 275; Kemps are unchanged at Rs. 175; Marcks at Rs. 122 ; Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. shares are steady at Rs. 205; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares at Rs. 1730 and Treacher's at Rs. 550. In Mill Companies, Bombay United have declined to Rs. 350; Central Indias have ruled at and about Rs. 1,620; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares are quiet at Rs. 1,120; Crescents are unchanged at Rs. 87 1-2; Davids at Rs. 370; Fazulbhoy Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 232 1-2; Finlay Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 240; Kohinoor's are unchanged at Rs. 680; Laxmi Cotton at Rs. 1,575; Manekji Petit's have declined to Rs. 3,330; New Great Eastern are weak at Rs. 180; Sassoon Spinning are steady at Rs. 880; Standard's are quiet at Rs. 1,085; Swan Mill shares at Rs. 250; and Swadeshis at Rs. 1,160. Press shares are steady: Mofussils at Rs. 780; Indian Cotton at Rs. 130; New Berar's at Rs. 535; and Volkar:'s at Rs. 605. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Liverpool market was 10 points up for ready and New York 5 points down. Business in good Broach was done at Rs. 326 and fine at Rs. 344. At the close the opener being 2 to 3-points down and there being more sellers market declined to Rs. 322 for good and Rs. 342 for fine. Prices for other classes remain unchanged for ready lots. Both exporters and mills are not buying much. It is the general opinion that prices for Broach will not rise further than the present quotations.

We learn of the following purchases made to-day :—

Bales.			Rs.
100	Nagpore	...F F Campbell & Co...	312
200	Yeotmal (water damaged)	...Alliance Mill ...	262
250	Mathia	...D Karani & Co	...264-66
200	Bengal	...Indo-China	... 239
100	Khandelah	...A Morris & Co	... 269
100	Purbaney	...J. Cotton Trading Co.	316
500	Akola	... do.	292-3
500	Dhamungaon	... do.	292-6
200	Wardha...	... do.	306-8
300	Bengal	...Ralli Brothers	... 253
500	Bengal	...Gadum & Co	... 271
400	Akola	... do.	290
100	Wardha...	...Bombay & Co	... 314

We quote :—

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	251 Ready.
" F. Good	...	251 "
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	263 "
" F. Good	...	260 "
Sind Punjab Fine	...	271 "
" F. Good	...	258 "
Khandesh Fine	...	275 "
" F. Good	...	270 "
Amraoti Fine	...	286 "
" F. Good	...	278 "
Akola Khangaum Fine	...	287 "
" F. Good	...	279 "
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	296 "
" F. Good	...	288 "
Yeotmal Fine	...	303 "
" F. Good	...	295 "
Nagpore Fine	...	309 "
" F. Good	...	301 "
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	310 "
" F. Good	...	302 "
Methia Fine	...	274 "
" F. Good	...	269 "
Broach Gin Good	...	322 Mar.
" Fine	...	342 "
Sawginned Dharwar Good	...	323 A.-M.
Coompta Ginned Good	...	323 "
Westerns " "	...	309 "

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 10th Feb:—

Khandesh	...	2,111 Bales.
Central India	...	1,317 "
Barsi and Nagur ...	...	1,983 "
Berar	...	2,740 "
Central Provinces ...	...	994 "
Comrsa...	...	9,758 "
Dholera	...	97 "
Broach...	...	1,119 "
Coompta and Dharwar ...		281 "
Westerns	...	909 "
Bengals (N. W. P.) ...	...	1,212 "
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	...	42 "
Sind	...	9 "
Persian	...	29 "
American	...	13,449 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, February 11.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone ...	...	Quiet.
Estimated Sales ...	...	10,000
Total Imports ...	...	1,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.—Mar. ...	...	7·91—1
Mar.—Apr. ...	...	7·91—1
Apr.—May. ...	...	7·89—1
May—June ...	...	7·88 same
June—July ...	...	7·84 "
July—Aug. ...	...	7·79 "
Aug.—Sept. ...	...	7·46 "
Sept.—Oct. ...	...	7·03 "
Oct.—Nov. ...	...	6·82 "

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	Total for the week ending 10th Feb. 1909.	Total to date (in bales) since. Oct. 1st 1909	Oct. 1st 1908
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	16,990	307,225	226,219
Central India... ...	19,989	87,085	149,849
Barsee and Nagur ...	12,208	162,021	42,840
Berar	26,935	337,002	232,662
Central Provinces ...	13,541	207,208	102,245
Total Comras... ...	80 713	1,101,441	653,616
Dholiarus	4,985	65,8·1	51,2·4
Broach	6,127	7,517	6,285
Compta and Dharwar.	588	5,947	2,9737
Westerns	504	5,055	4,295
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	8,975	353,190	220,493
Bengals (Rajputans)...	4,562	36,410	3,546
Sind	1,789	31,017	3,181
Persian	9	1,850	504
Americans	29	518	5,317
Egyptian	...	397	2,538
Other sorts... ...	...	96	402
Total ...	108,281	1,619,329	991,133

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. Cotton Statistics, 11th February :—

	1909-10	1908-09	Difference
Receipts for the week.....	1,08,281	93,961	+ 14,320
	1909-10	1908-09	
Reps from 1st Oct. to 10th Feb.	16,19,329	991,133	+6,23,916
Shipts for the week, Europe.....	68,739	770	+ 67,969
China, Japan and Coast Ports.....	49,374	23,961	+ 25,413
Total	118,113	24,731	+ 93,382
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 10th Feb...	1909-10	1908-09	
Europe	451,806	219,222	+232,484
China	33,432	8,752	+ 28,890
Japan	395,555	239,244	+156,311
Coast Ports	17,278	8,399	+ 8,879
Total	902,281	475,717	+426,564
Afloat to harbour, Europe.....	8,880	28,760	— 19,880
China, Japan and Coast Ports	7,685	23,509	— 15,824

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 22nd Jan. 1910—3,408 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st October to 13th Dec. 1909—3,482 bales.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Stocks and Deliveries of Cotton, Silk, and Woollen Piece-Goods and Yarns ; also of Copper and Yellow Metal Sheets, including Deliveries from Dock Sheds to Railway Sidings.

Description.	Stock on 31st Dec 1909.	Deliveries from Port Trust and Importer Godowns.	Direct from Dock Sheds.	Total in Jan. 1910.
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Bales.	19763	6824	1631	8455
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Cases.	34266	10267	6041	16308
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Bales.	262	40	129	169
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Cases.	1077	245	964	1209
Cotton Twist and Yarns.	Pkgs.	9694	2123	906	3029
Silk & Woollen Twist and Yarns.	Pkgs.	1039	394	305	699
Copper Braziers.	Tons.	720	432	336	768
Yellow Metal Braziers.	Tons.	328	294	790	1084

Description.	Stock on 31st Jan 1910.	Increase or Decrease as compared with previous month.	Corresponding Stock on 31st Jan. 1909	08	07	1906	05
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Bales.	19522	—246				
Cotton Piece-Goods.	Cases.	35367	+1101				
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Bales	287	+25				
Silk & Woollen Piece-Goods.	Cases	1045	—32				
Cotton Twist & Yarns.	Pkgs.	9111	—583				
Silk & Woollen Twist & Yarns.	Pkgs.	1419	+371				
Copper Braziers.	Tons.	558	—162	774	57	127	377	51
Yellow Metal Braziers.	Tons.	476	+148	1133	29	695	1824	211

FREIGHT.

In ready very little business is passing at our quotations.

Forward liners are not doing much and outside only some Genoa for May at 15·6 and June at 15 has been done.

A steamer is reported fixed at 16 for February loading.

Market closes quiet but steady.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	16 0	16 6
Dunkirk	17 0	17 6
Havre	17 0	17 6
Hull	15 6	.....
Liverpool	17 0	17 6
Marseilles	17 6	17 6
Genoa	17 0	17 6
London... ...	16 6	.....
Hamburg	17 0	17 6
Venice	17 6	18 6
Open Ports ...	Marsh ...	16 3
Do. ...	April-May-June...	15 9

SUGAR.

We have to report a good improvement in our market which remains firm with a good business doing for forward. Home market is firm and a good business has been done in Javas white T. M. O., G. W. June-Aug, 13 7 1-2 to 13 9 1-2 and 16-10 June-Aug. 12 to 12-1 F. B. M. One European firm has brought locally 400 tons 16-18 June-Aug. and 12-1 Free Bombay Harbour.

The following are the Home rates :—

	s.	d.	
B B B Feb./April ...	16	3	F B Harbour.
T M O Aug/Oct ...	13	8 1/2	"
16/18 " ...	12		"

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks :—

	Rs. a.	s d.					
Z K Z ...	13	6—15	6	F B H	Stocks	1500 bags.	
B R B ...	12	6—15	0	"	"	6000	"
T M O ...	12	2—14	10	"	"	6000	"
16-18 ...	10	14—13	2	"	"	15000	"
Mauritius..	10	12		"	"	158000	"

PENANG.

Tin Ingots : For the mail left Penang on the 29th January, a moderate business had been done at prices ranging between dollars 74-70 to 74-50 and about 250 slabs have arrived here by the mail "Devanha.". The Rubattino boat "Capri" which has arrived this week has brought a further lot of about 175 slabs which will cover the requirements of the various dealers. Prices locally remained firm and unchanged at Rs. 39-14 per maund.

Acheen Black Pepper : Dealers are holding their small remaining stocks for higher prices. No business has transpired.

White Pepper : Trifling transactions are reported at slightly higher prices.

Trang Black Pepper : Arrivals in Penang are still on the small side and weights are light. No business done in 8lbs. 14oz. to 9lbs.

Tapiocas : Small purchase of Common flour had been reported at last price. Small Pearl has been taken in considerable quantities during the interval at rather better prices and in medium also small transactions were made.

Copra : A considerable business had been reported at slightly lower prices.

Basket Sugar : Nothing had been done.

Spices : The only article in which any business had been reported is Nutmegs in which a purchase of 110s. had been made.

COAL.

Coal market in Calcutta remained firm with further Australian enquiry.

We quote :—

Lawries Deshurghur ...	...	Rs. 14 Cif
Lawries Navigation ...	...	12 "
New Beerbhoom Co.'s danga ...	...	Jayaram- 14 "
Anthracite ...	...	12 "

Quotations for Heilgere's Anthracite and Standard Coals.

		Ready	Forward
Anthracite ...	...	Rs. 14·0	Rs. 14 1-2
Standard ...	...	" 13·0	" 13 1-2

IVORY.

Local market remained quiet during the week. A good demand is expected very shortly when the marriages will take place. London auction is finished and quotations are reported as under, but nothing has been done:

Soft Centres at ...	... £ 77- 5·0
B & O Bangle Hollows at	... £ 67-15·0
D Round Bangles at	... £ 64-12·6
Centres 3 to 6 at ...	... £ 70- 0·0

For the quarterly sales which commence 25th inst. 63 1/4 tons are catalogued (against 82 1/2 tons same time last year), viz. 19 1/2 tons Zanzibar, Bombay, Mozambique and Siam, 1 1-4 ton Abyssinian, 24 1/2 tons Egyptain, (18 tons Alexandrian and 6 3-4 tons Malta Description), 7 1-4 tons West Coast African, 1-4 ton Sesbon and 10 1/

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

A TRAVELLER'S TROUBLE.

The Englishman abroad frequently finds himself in difficulties because he fails to realise the old saying "ethor people other customs." This is again proved by a correspondent "Weltburger" in a paper here this week. "English people in a German post-office, he writes, should remember that they get their stamps not from clerks, but from officers. I have just had an evening of terrible anxiety in Munich. I had a parcel of "commercial papers" which it was absolutely necessary to get off that evening. I went to the chief post office and handed them in to be sent by "parcels post." The official, a very stately gentleman, with a beard as noble as Sudermann's, refused to take the packet, saying it would have to be sealed. As I had no sealing stick in my pocket, I resigned myself to sending the parcel as a letter. When he told me, however, after five minutes' absorption in advanced mathematics, that this would cost 12 marks 55 pfenning, I changed my mind, and made an expedition to the nearest stationer's shop to buy some sealing-wax. The lady attendant very amiably sealed the parcel in the approved postal fashion. Then I took back the dangerous object to Sudermann's double "I cannot accept it in this state," he said with unction, "it must be stamped with a private or company seal." Upon this some unpremeditated words of strong sound escaped me in my own language. He did not understand them, but heard that they were English, and, in the well-known German fashion, took the opportunity of having a private lesson gratis in that tongue.

HOW IT ENDED.

We discussed postal matters for fully ten minutes at the little railed-off wicket, adds "Weltburger," while a long tail of patient Germans gathered behind me, all of them listening intently to the welcome English. It was certainly ten minutes before he told me that in any case parcels were only accepted at the "parcels office" in another street. I dragged myself to the parcels office, with my heart in my boots, and despondently handed my burden to a stern official. He threw it down contemptuously without vouchsafing me a word of explanation. "May I venture to inquire," I began. "It is 'ja' not stamped!" he thundered. I was at my wit's end, and already on my way to sacrifice the 12 marks 55 pfening when a last resource occurred to me. At the risk of being too late to catch the last post I walked to a little post-office in an out-of-the way street. Here the official was rather of the Moltke the Silent than of the Frederick the Beautiful type. He examined the packet several minutes, and then said peremptorily. Remove the wax. I took my pocket knife and scraped off the wax which the amiable lady had so elegantly affixed, paid a few pence for postage, and spent the rest of the evening chuckling all over Munich.

EXTRAORDINARY GROWTH OF GOLF.

"It has been said that thirty years ago the man who travelled in England with golf-clubs was a subject of wonder and even of some suspicion. Now it would probably be very difficult to find any part of the globe where the natives, if there are any, have not seen a golf club," says Horace G. Hutchinson in the "Quarterly Review." "Every European country has its courses; there is a regular chain of links along the Riviera. Every English colony has its club or clubs as a matter of course. Whether for better or worse, there can be very little question of the fact that the 'royal and ancient' game of Scotland has so made its way into favour with the world that it is more widely played than any other; that more time and money are spent on it; and that it has done more than any other game of this or any other time to alter the habits and affect the fortunes of mankind."

SOLITARY BIRDS.

In the late Mr. Bosworth Smith's attractive book, "Bird Life and Bird Lore," a popular edition of which was recently published by Mr. Murray, some interesting instances of "solitary" birds find mention. One is a heron which was to be see at Bingham's Molcombe. No one ever observed this particular heron with or near a mate. No other heron was to be found even as a casual visitor within three or four miles of him. He had apparently no kith, no kin—although he had enemies, but as long as Mr. Smith knew him he managed to escape them. The brook which flows through the bottom of the manor house garden, and by which he generally took his stand, is a meagre one, very scantily supplied with fish, but there he was year in, year out. "He must," Mr. Smith wrote, "be as content with a hermit's fare as he is with a hermit's life."

ANOTHER INSTANCE.

Another remarkable instance given by Mr. Smith is more curious still. A male sparrow-hawk had for thirty years past been observed almost night by night to come to roost on the sill of a blocked-up window in the house of Mr. Edward Woodhouse in the village of Ansty. He arrived shortly before dusk in the evening and left as soon as it got light in the morning. He was never known to linger there by day, nor had he ever for all those years been seen with a mate. He was carefully protected by his kind host while roosting. What led him first to adopt a solitary life, how he came to select so strange a place for his nightly retreat, how he managed to escape the many dangers that beset him on an estate which is so strictly "preserved," above all, how he managed to prolong his life so far beyond the term usually assigned to birds—these, said Mr. Smith, are questions which it is easier to ask than answer.

THE ORIGIN OF MATINEES.

Mr. J. N. Maskelyne believes he is correct in stating, as he does in the *Strand Magazine*, that he was the first London entertainer to give performances twice daily. Frequently he was able to advertise. "The only entertainment in London this afternoon." The late Sir Henry Irving—who, by the way, few people are probably aware, was something of a conjurer himself—was at the time very much interested in magic, and frequently went to see Mr. Maskelyne at the Egyptian Hall. "You seem to get very good audiences," he said at the end of one afternoon's performance. "Yes," Mr Maskelyne replied; "on the whole I think we do decidedly better in the afternoon than in the evening." Whether or not these casual words gave birth to the idea, Mr. Maskelyne cannot say; but shortly afterwards Henry Irving started giving regular matinees himself.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

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Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & C°, Sole Agents for *Madras*.—PHILLIPS & C°, Agents in *Bombay*.
DUMOULIN & C°, Agents in *Pondichéry*.

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MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

When weary and tired—take HORLICK'S, and get that feeling of fitness.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

As a beverage HORLICK'S surpasses all alcoholic drinks, as it recuperates without giving any reaction, and is delicious to take, especially when iced. Children maintain health and resist disease—and do not waste away when fed on HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

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KALYDOR

FOR THE SKIN

COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING

To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness, heals Insect bites, Irritation, etc., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless; its genuineness ensured by the official stamp. Bottles, 2s. 3d. & 4s. 6d., of Stores, Chemists and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

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CAPITO BALM

(*Regd.*)

A new and very remarkable remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and enlargements of the joints, lumbago, sciatica and all inflammatory diseases of kindred nature. For years we have been supplying Capito Balm to the people of this community; every day the sale increases, and we never yet had one single complaint regarding it. It is a salve which is really a wonder when it comes to curing stiffness, reducing swelling and the like. Price per Pot, As. 8.

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Is a perfect specific in all cases of GLEET, GONNORRHŒA, and similar urinary ailments, and taken according to instructions effects a complete and lasting cure in one week. Price per bottle, Rs. 2 8.

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TREZO TABLETS

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Give safe, prompt and positive relief for a nerve-racking, head-splitting headache. They Cure any Headache—mild or severe headaches—acute or chronic headaches—sick, nervous or neuralgic headaches—are speedily relieved by these small, easy-to-take tablets. As. 12 per bottle.

Directions is enclosed with the bottle.

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These "Ideal" Wrist Watches are not only constructed specially to withstand hard-wear, such as we know a wrist watch must of necessity be subjected to, but they are built for the Indian climate and to these combined features we attribute their extensive recognition. The lever movement is fully jewelled, strong keyless attachment compensated balance, carefully adjusted hair-spring, white enamel dial, bold numerals, sunk seconds circle. We guarantee the timekeeping accuracy and durability of these watches. The soft leather wristlet obviates contact of metal with the skin, vitiates the possibilities of irritation or poisoning and reduces even the remote chance of moisture permeating case.

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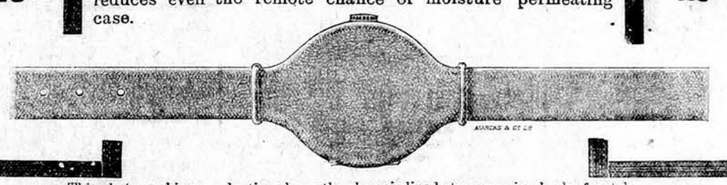

This photographic reproduction shows the chamois lined strap crossing back of watch.

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HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 55 vegetable drugs and 108 vegetable oils.

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PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

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For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-.

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs.-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 4-8

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Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 20 days, Rs. 10.

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IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil for the cases may be] for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

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in mental and physical exhaustion and disorders of the nervous system. It restores strength and appetite after illness and fortifies the system against Malaria and other tropical fevers.

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Nickel Silver Case 1 7/8in. diameter, very strong and close fitting, thoroughly protecting movement from pressure and dust enamelled dial with sunk seconds and bold Roman figures.

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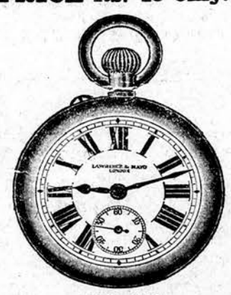

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HARD WEAR AND ROUGH USE

is equal in time-keeping qualities to the most expensive watch on the market. Best Solid Leather Wristlet, suitable for above, Rs. 2 extra.

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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impurities of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, or should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, such as

SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA, BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a strictly Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

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Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit, until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 18, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have scores of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, a dose on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them; hence their enormous sale. Of all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/- from MARTIN, Pharmacien-de-1re-Classe, ROUEN, FRANCE.

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The most popular Keyless Lever Watches in India.
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,, ,, ,, ,, Hunter	18
,, ,, ,, ,, Half Hunter	20

Medium Size.

In Nickel Silver case, Open face	10
,, Black oxidised steel ,, ,, ...	11
,, Sterling Silver ,, ,, ,, ...	16
,, ,, ,, ,, Hunting	18
,, ,, ,, ,, Half Hunting	20

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,, Black oxidised steel ,, ,, ...	12
,, Sterling Silver ,, ,, ,, ...	16
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, Hunting ...	19
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